The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 165 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	8000	.... ..	..
5th ,,	Caledonia ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
15th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	.... ..	..
22nd ,,	India ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
9th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	.... ..	..
25th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
12th ,,	China ..	7000	.... ..	..
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
30th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	.... ..	..
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
10th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	.... ..	..
17t ,,	Caledonia ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
24 ,,	Salsette ..	10500	.... ..	..
31st ,,	Marmora ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	8000	.... ..	..
14th ,,	Arabia ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
21st ,,	Salsette ..	11000	.... ..	..
28th ,,	Malwa ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	.... ..	..
12th ,,	Persia ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
19th ,,	Salsette ..	11400	.... ..	..
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		.... ..	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
30th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	.... ..	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.... ..	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st ,,	China* ..	8000	.... ..	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malgolia ..	10000
28th ,,	India* ..	8000	.... ..	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.
JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th July
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	4th ,,	14th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	16th ,,	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug
Penang Maru	S. Morasumi	4068	9th ug.	21st ,,
Hosen Maru	T. Terada	3785	.. ..	4th Sept
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept	18th Sep

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb	8th Feb.
City of Glasgow.. A&C	6545	..	..
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	3rd March.	17th Mar.
City of Paris .. A&C	9239	15th ,,	..
City of Lahore .. &C	6947	24th ,,	29th Mar.
Trafford Hall C	5321	.. ..	..
City of Manchest ..C	..	31st ,,	14th Apr.
City of Nagpur .. A&C	..	10th April	..
A New Steamear .. A&C	..	21st ,,	27th ,,
City of Benares .. A&C	6984	.. ..	10th ,,
City of Marseilles.. A&C	8250	8th May	..
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	..

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only all ot her steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	606	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	(Dalney	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun	(Port Arthur)	
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1695. Thur. 16th July about 9 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Fri. 17th July *6 a.m. Direct *or later on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Thursday the 16th July, caling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	.....3306	,, 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	...3413 ...	,, 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA	.....3305	,, 3rd Sept.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B.	N.B. 12th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B. N.B.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B. N.B.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.B. N.B.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

3—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona..

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitue for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat). Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyilpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.

Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unles a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

FRENCH INSTITUTE: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 3089

ACCOMMODIOUS stable STALLS with Syces' quarters are available for hire, in Fort near Messrs. Graham and Co. Apply J. E. MISTRY c/o Central Bank, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort. 2010

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

KASHMIR LADY TOURIST conducting two ladies through Kashmir would be glad to hear of one or two others. Starting about 1st of August.
Miss. MIDDLETON WRIGHT,
Gulmarg, Kashmir 3192

BADGES, Buckles of all styles for Govt. and Military Depts., peons, etc. Cancelling punches of steel for stamp and treasury offices. Brass stencils of 1in. and 1¼in. for Commissariat and Military Depts. Leather Belts for Prison Warders and office peons.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either abdar or bearer. Pay rupees twenty (Rs. 20 per mensem.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 2009

WANTED—For Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, a really good SHORT-HAND-WRITER TYPIST. No learners need apply.
Apply with certificates, etc., to the REGISTRAR of the Court. 2010

WANTED immediately CHILDREN'S NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. Good salary. Hills in summer Apply stating age, experience, natioanlity terms and with photo and copies of testimonials (if possible) to Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3173

WANTED—a LADY DOCTOR—graduate of a University for the Zenana Hospital, Jamnagar, apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and stating terms.
N. K. KALLIANWALLA,
Chief Medical Officer,
3145 Nawanagar State.

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED—Draughtsmen who can make plans from rough sketches, do tracings and take out estimate.
Selected candidates will be appointed on Rs. 50 for one months probation, after which the scale of pay will be fixed between Rs. 50 and 70 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Men with previous experience in the Military Works Services will be preferred Applicants should forward copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Delhi District. 2006

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E7.

WANTED.

WANTED FORD 4-seater, 2nd hand. In perfect running order, not more than two years old.—CAPT L. REYNOLDS, I. M. S., Dehra Dun Cantonment. 2008

WANTED for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Obstetric Nurse salary Rs. 80, with board and lodging. House Surgeon—Apply PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required. 2005

WANTED Employment by a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Sound experience. Excellent testimonials, willing to start on Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 533, care of this paper.

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED a trained or experienced GRADUATE TEACHER for the Alexandra High School, Bhopal, on Rs. 85 per month, with future prospects. Mahamedans preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 3171

WANTED AND OFFERRED.—For the idle as well as the employed pleasant work for spare time. Only a little persuasion is all that is required for successful canvassing, LIFE INSURANCE being in great demand. Young ladies are bound to be successful. Apply to Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For an Arts College at Lahore. (a) An experienced and first Class M.A. in English, to teach the B.A. Classes. Salary Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. (b) An experienced M.A. in History or Economics to teach B.A. Classes. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to "X." c/o, The "Bombay Chronicle." 3174

WANTED an experienced Travelling Inspector of Accounts. Only those who have held independent charge, of a District need apply. Commencing salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Apply by letter in the first instance, to CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach Calcutta. 2007

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—
AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, via Mhow.

A fully qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN required for the Baroda State Railway office Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design take out quantities and prepare Estimates. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem with biennial increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 200. Applications to be addressed to—
The Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railway and Communications,
3181 Baroda.

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops, O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow 2228

WANTED an Engineer-Secretary for the Mussoorie Municipality. Salary Rs. 450 per mensem with Rs. 30 Horse allowance.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, up to the 31st August, 1914. The successful candidate will be required to take over the work on 1st April, 1915, but should be prepared to arrive two or three months earlier to gain local experience.
By Order,
A. ANDERSON, Captain,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board,
2008 Mussoorie.

WANTED at once, for the Meston High School, Ramnagar, Benares State, the following teachers:—
Assistant Head Master, (Graduate Strong in Science and Mathematics) Rs. 150—10—200; B. A. (Strong in History) Rs. 70—4—90; B. A. (Strong in English) Rs. 60—4—80; Inter Rs. 40—4—60; Two Matric. (or equivalent examination) passed men Rs. 30—4—50; Drawing Master Rs. 40—4—60; Head Pandit Rs40—4—60; 2nd Pandit Rs. 20—2—30; Head Moulvi Rs. 40—4—60; 2nd Moulvi Rs. 20—2—30; Two vernacular Normal Trained men Rs. 20—2—30:
No application shall be entertained from persons who are not trained or have had no experience of teaching in recognised schools.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned.
B. SEN ROY, M.A.,
Head Master,
Meston High School 2007

WANTED.

WANTED—a sleeping or working PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 for a very lucrative Hotel Business. Address: "HOTEL" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3210

WANTED A LOAN of Rs. 7,000 on security at reasonable interest Brokers need not apply to Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bomaby Chronicle," 3183

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to THE CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, Savantvadi. 3175

WANTED Situation as Tutor or otherwise by a Madras History graduate with Sanskrit Testimonials. Apply. GRADUATE, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 3203

WANTED HINDOO BOOK-KEEPER for up-country. Must be well up to his work, thoroughly trustworthy and reliable, able to ride cycle. Apply personally with testimonials to C. J. MATTHEWS & Co., Dharavi, Bombay. 3208

WANTED a CAPITALIST to advance Rs. 1,000/- as partner or sole agent for a very profitable business. 20 per cent. profit guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3209

WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS on liberal salary and commission. Apply to THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3205

WANTED by a young energetic Hindoo a post of Customs' Clerk in charge in a European import and export firm. Having experience for last 14 years of preparing documents. Specially for piece goods and sundry. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3206

WANTED at once—fully QUALIFIED DOCTOR (woman), to take charge of charitable dispensary for women and children in small town during 7 months each year and for the remaining months to camp at 5 chief towns in the district. Midwife kept. Apply without delay with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required to—
Mrs. EMANUEL,
3212 Alibag.

WANTED—for immediate engagement on the Uganda Railway Administration four surveyors for Railway Location. The candidates must be proficient with field instruments, and experienced in setting out Railway Alignment. Salary Rs. 300/- monthly with free quarters. One year's agreement. Selected candidates must join service at once. Free second class passage both ways.
Only those who have worked on Railway Surveys need apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3152

FOR SALE.

BULDOG FOR SALE. Knotted tail. Active puff. Rs. 25/- Write to PIROSHAW BHICAJI DALAL, 16, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. 3201

FOR SALE:—CASH REGISTER, Model No. 416, almost new and in perfect order. What offers! Address to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3202

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture etc. in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

FOR SALE two seated MOTOR CAR, brand new, French make torpedo body four cyclinder 8/10 H.P. Apply to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3156

FOR SALE GAS ENGINES, DYNAMOS and MANSFIELD OIL GAS APPARATUS, consisting of Gas Tanks, etc., all complete and in good working order.
The Gas and Electric Plant may be seen at the Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore.
Apply with offers to THE PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 2060

MALDON HOUSE IN MARINE LINES FOR SALE.—This magnificent House is for sale as the owner is desirous of leaving Bombay. It was built for the owner's occupation and money was lavished to make it an ideal House. It has a ground floor and two upper floors. A fine garden and good servants' quarters and stabling. Electric lights and fans. Minton tile flooring throughout the house and the best sanitary arrangements. Marble baths with hot and cold water. In fact every requirement to make a house really comfortable. It is a house that is never empty for a day.
For price inspection and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3214

TO BE LET.

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM, with board top floor, Wodehouse Road facing west. Electric Lights and Fans, Lift and Verandah. Suit 2 batchelors. Apply to Box No. 732, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3200

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 696 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 ,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22.12
8.59 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.33
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7 .25 ,,	Ambala Cantt, †	,,	21. 3
		Arr-	20.45
	Kalka †	Dep,	19.30
		Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients HANIFABAI widow of ABDULLA MUSSA the guardian of ABDUL KARIM ALI MAHOMED and HAWABAI ALI MAHOMED minors and MAHOMED ALI MAHOMED have contracted to purchase from RUSTOMJI-DHANJIBHAI GHADIALI and JAL DHANJIBHAI GHADIALI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the property hereunder described All persons having any claim in or to the said property whether by way of mortgage sale, gift lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cawasji Patell Street outside the Fort of Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 127.25 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 310, New No. 5233 Old Survey No. 348, new survey No. 9076 and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal rate and taxes under A Ward No. 1465 and Street No. 97 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the north by the Parsi Nashakhana, on or towards the south by the property of Coverbhai Kaikhushru Alpawalla, on or towards the east by the property of Chaganlal Maganlal Javeri and on or towards the West by the said Cawasji Patell Street and which premises are now in the possession of the Vendors tenants.
Dated this 7th day of July 1914.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
3158 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

REOPENS AUGUST 8TH.

RECENT SUCCESSES:—
Thomason College, Rurki, Entrance Examinations 1913—8 passed.
Govt. High and Middle School Examinations 1913—22 passed, 30 "honours."
Allahabad University Intermediate Examination 1914—2 passed (out of 2 candidates.)
Four Government Scholarships, the United Provinces Coronation English Essay Medal and Coronation Essay Prize have been awarded to pupils of La Martiniere College during the past year.
Pupils now prepared for all Cambridge University Local Examinations, Thomason College, Rurki, Allahabad University, and all Government Departments.
Apply for Prospectus, to THE PRINCIPAL. 3094

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1914.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF ENTRANCE FEES.

THE ENTRANCE FEES for all races of the value of Rs. 1,000 to the Winner have been reduced as follows:—
Viz.:—1st Entry Rs. 5 and 2nd Entry Rs. 10 instead of 1st Entry Rs. 10 and 2nd Entry Rs. 20 as published in the Programme of the Poona Racing Season 1914.
2. The dates of Entries, Forfeits etc., will, however, remain as previously notified in the Programme already published and issued.
By Order,
H. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
Poona, 25th June, 1914. 3043

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse will occupy the NEW PREMISES opposite Messrs. Grindlay & Co., from 15th July, 1914. 3052

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

4 P. C. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 41 LAKHS.

TANSA MAIN RE-DUPLICATION SCHEME AND WORKS AUXILIARY THERETO.

HAVING, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised in 1913 29 Lakhs out of the loan of 70 Lakhs sanctioned for the Re-duplication of the Tansa Water Works, Main and other auxiliary works, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay now hereby invites tenders for the balance aggregating 41 lakhs as follows:—
(*i*) Rs. 20,40,000 repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.
(*ii*) Rs. 20,60,000 repayable in 60 years ending 1st June 1974.
2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.
4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 41 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.
5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
6. The Municipal Cmmissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.
7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 30th November 1914.
8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.
10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(*a*) Cash or currency notes.
(*b*) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(*c*) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.
11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.
12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.
13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.
15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Bank of Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1914, on 1st December 1914, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st Deecmber of each year.
16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.
17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1914. 3107

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of SOONDERABAI daughter of VISANJI MEGHJI and widow of KUVERJI ANANDJI BHATYA late of Chiploon, Hindu Bhatya .....Deceased.
1. KAKU alias PREMJI VIRJI BHATYA
2. MATHURADAS KANJI BHATYA both of Chiploon Bhatya Hindus and
3. TOPAN VIRJI BHATYA of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort, executors according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioners.

All persons claimiag to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate
Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of July, 1914.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
3215 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKER KOORJI RAVJI, Halai Bhatia, Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Khajurda, near Dhoraji in Kathiawar .....Deceased.
for the use and benefit of his minor sons and limited to the period of his minority of either of them who first attains the age of majority.
AVALBAI widow of THAKER KOORJI RAVJI the deceased abovenamed, Halai Bhatia Hindu, inhabitant, residing at Khajurda, near Dharaji, in Kathiawar, but now temporarily residing at Vadni Gadi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHAI DAVAR KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
The 7th day of July, 1914.
Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
3211 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RATANSI PASSOO has contracted to purchase from Mr. BHIMJI LILADHAR PURSHOTAM the under mentioned property.
All persons in any way claiming therein any right, title or interest whether by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to send in their claims in writing at my office at No. 1 Khetwadi Main Road, within 14 days from the date of this Notice otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and their claims if any would be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a house standing thereon and forming a part of the ancestral property belonging to the parties hereto of the first part situate on the East side of Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration District of Bombay admeasuring about one hundred and thirty-five and five-ninths square yards assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1271, New No. 7018 Old Survey No. 77 and New Survey No. 2670 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward B. No. 1096 Street No. 25-25 A and bounded on the East by the property of Chunilal Koobeir on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder Road on or towards North partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property of Moobai widow of Govindji Veljee and on the South partly by the public Road and partly by the house of Muneckchand Nagsey.
LAKHAMSEY HIRJI MEISHERI,
Purchaser's Vakil.
Bombay, 9th July, 1914.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL LIST.

A LIST of the medical profession throughout India and Burma is in course of preparation. Those whose names are not borne on the Civil or Military Lists published by Government are hereby requested to send their names, qualifications and residences to the undersigned by the 20th instant.
MANAGER PATRICK PRESS,
3213 72, Elliot Road, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND,

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, CLUBS AND MESSES, COFFEE SHOP CONTRACTORS, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND PUBLIC AT LARGE TO BUY FRESH PROVISION, ETC., AT CHEAP RATES ALSO TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, CIGAR AND TOBACCO MERCHANTS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF 187 CASES CHOCOLATES, JAMS, BISCUITS, SAUSAGES, POTTED MEATS IN TINS, FISH IN TINS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, WORCESTER AND OTHER SAUCES, PEPPER, SOAP PICKLES, COCOA, LARGE LOT OF BOOT AND SHOE LACES AND A VERY GOOD LOT OF ASSORTED CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CHERROOTS, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Meadows Street, Fort, in the building at the corner of Oak Lane and above the Cosmopolitan Bank, Ld., an invoice of 187 cases assorted provisions, cigars, and tobaccos, etc., such as biscuits, (Marie-Petit, Borrie-Osborne, Ginger nuts, Coronation and other varieties) jams, jellys by well-known makers, pickles by Morton and other makers Worcester and other sauces, soap (Pearse and other makers), chocolate and cocoa by Fry, Van Houten and other well-known makers, Coleman mustard, white pepper, assorted sausages, tomato sauces, Herrings in tins, golden syrup, vinegar bottles, potted meats, and bloater pastes, egg-powders, blue peas, soups in tins toilet and fresh creams, washing soda, large lot of assorted boot and shoe laces, cigars and Brier's pagoda, Royal planters, oakes oriental Hardinge special, smith planters), and cheerroots by all well-known makers, peppers, mouth pieces cigar paper books, etc., etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

The above will be on view 2 days before sale day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DUCHESS' DIAMONDS!

Exposing a deeply lain Plot to rob a rich Duchess of her Precious Diamonds,

A FILM WORTH SEEING

AT THE

LYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

To-Nigh To-Night!!

It depicts a sensational Detective Drama.

A Count and Countess are Real Culprits.

Every Saturday and Sunday Matinee Show with valuable Prizes **5-15 to 6-4** and every night **7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30.** (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

SAVOY—

(Late IMPERIAL)

HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM,

DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.

CLEANEST HOTEL.

UP TO DATE.

BEST FOOD.

PUREST DRINKS.

HOT SUPPERS

TILL 12 P.M.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FRESH SOLES AND

SALMON DAILY.

Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.

Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month

TELEPHONE: SAVOY HOTEL.

ALBERT WITZIG,
Proprietor.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10 p. m.**

THE BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW

THE

GOLDEN ATHLONES

A wonderful statue act

ELSIE COLLINS

A refined Comedienne.

THE GAIETY FOUR

Singers of Harmony Songs

VIVANTE AND VIVANTI

The funny men on the Rings.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

THE

SIX HUXHAMS

The finest troupe of singers that Australia ever produced.

THE GAIETY PICTURES

POPULAR PRICES.

FRIDAY NEXT

We have the exclusive rights of showing the fight.

BOMBARDIER WELLS

V

COLIN BELL

A really sporting contest.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR NEXT.

GALA NIGHT

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 1271.

A Brilliant Coloured Drama.

THE DUKE'S TALISMAN.

4,000 Feet-Completely Coloured.

An intensely powerful and thrilling story dealing with the revolutionary period at the beginning of the Nineteenth century. It is not only strong in incident but is excellently staged, and the outdoor scenes set in delightful surroundings.

AUGMENTED BY A STRONG PROGRAM.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols	7
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7 1
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	5 11
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny	7

The following cheap and useful Libraries are in stock.

At annas **12** per volume.

Everyman's Library.
Home University Library.
Bohn's Popular Library.
The Wayfarer's Library.
The Scott Library.

Routledge's Red Cloth Novels.
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series (Biographical.)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.

At anna **8** per volume.

The People's Library.

At anna **7** per volume.

Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins' 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson's 7d. Novels.

At anna **6** per volume.

The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newne's 6d. Library.

Detailed List on Application.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 111.

A NEW MONTHLY

THE CRUCIBLE.

1st issue Early in July, 1914.

EDITED BY

RAMDAS CRISHNA

LITERARY JOURNAL OF LIBERAL THOUGHT.

The Review will contain special sections devoted to Women's interests and Rational Reading.

Foreign 12 sh.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 6.

STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Postage Free.

Sample Copy, As. 12.

For particulars Address:—

THE EDITOR,
THE 'CRUCIBLE' OFFICE,
19, Canning Road, Allahabad.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelanware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS

OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.

Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

FOR ADVERTISEME RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 11TH JULY 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the east Punjab. Night temperature is above normal also in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0.13in. of rain and Bikanir 0.76in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Ajmer. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0.32in. Gujarat and Central India West and fairly Rajkot 0.24in. Bhavnagar-Para 2.11in. Deesa 0.91in. Ahmedabad 0.27in. Surat 1.57in. Neemuch 0.12in. Indore 0.45in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.23in. Saugor 0.60in. Hoshangabad 0.13in. Khandwa 1.00in. Amraoti 0.22in. Chanda 0.11in and Raipur 0.28in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.16in. and Karwar 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded. Night temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.24in. Belgaum 0.41in. Aurangabad 0.18in. Nizamabad 0.20in. and Hyderabad 0.36in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the south Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, fairly general in Kathiawar and local in upper Sind, west Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has ceased in the United Provinces and has decreased in Central India West and the Konkan but has increased in Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Rajputana and extended to upper Sind. The storm from the Bay of Bengal has begun to affect the weather in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and Malabar, fairly general rain in the Konkan, Gujarat and Hyderabad; local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar, some showers in Rajputana and possibly the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 11th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum in past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN ARBA—						
Bushire;						
Do. (3rd)	90.7	83.8	52	..	..	..
Jask	101.4	88.9	85	..	0.78	—0.72
Muskat						
Do.(3rd)	98.6	86.1	79	..	0.40	—0.34
	106.5	92.0	74	..	2.21	0.97
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpind ;	98.7	80.0	81	..	2.56	—1.73
Lahore	103.3	82.8	74	0.06	1.76	—2.00
Sirsa	102.2	83.4	64	..	2.54	
Ambala	97.7	83.1	73	..	6.04	—0.76
Delhi;	101.4	84.8	72	..	4.55	—1.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.0	84.5	66	..	6.73	0.68
Mainpuri	101.7	84.3	71	..	1.69	—4.01
Jhansi;	96.2	81.9	77	..	6.92	—2.60
Cawnpore	95.4	82.3	82	..	5.01	—0.87
Allahabad	94.8	83.7	78	..	12.41	3.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	111.1	86.0	72	0.13	1.68	1.26
Karachi ;	90.0	80.4	91	..	4.27	2.62
Ajmer	98.5	83.0	66	..	3.69	—1.01
Jaipore	101.4	81.3	63	0.07	2.88	—1.06
Kotah	101.6	81.4	74	0.08	3.56	—3.39
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	91.3	79.2	98	0.32	3.79	0.18
Dwarka	87.3	81.2	86	0.07	9.22	4.41
Veraval	84.1	79.8	85	..	4.34	—1.09
Rajkot	90.5	77.0	91	0.24	7.79	—0.17
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	77.8	88	2.11	12.09	6.20
Surat	88.3	76.6	93	1.57	28.31	14.21
Ahmedabad	86.0	76.3	94	0.27	9.89	1.56
Deesa ;	95.3	76.2	90	0.91	4.25	—0.54
Neemuch	91.9	77.2	89	0.12	6.28	—0.21
Indore	84.7	75.1	93	0.45	9.71	0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.5	75.3	83	0.23	5.86	—8.02
Saugor ;	91.6	71.3	91	0.60	7.87	—3.78
Hoshangabad	88.7	76.2	93	0.13	8.57	—2.22
Khandwa	82.8	76.9	94	1.00	8.55	0.40
Akola	91.2	76.6	89	0.05	9.06	0.96
Amraoti	86.2	75.3	93	0.22	5.62	—4.31
Nagpur	88.6	76.9	85	0.04	10.10	—3.50
Chanda	91.9	77.4	90	0.11	8.14	—4.41
Raipur	87.2	75.4	93	0.28	7.35	—5.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	81.8	83	0.03	19.04	—9.99
Ratnagiri	83.5	79.7	85	0.03	45.78	3.14
Mormugao	87.2	78.1	83	0.16	51.31	8.76
Karwar;	85.8	78.8	89	0.17	63.32	8.73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	72.1	83	0.24	8.21	2.05
Ahmednagar	82.5	72.3	81	0.02	8.20	2.10
Poona	80.4	73.3	79	0.08	8.05	1.18
Sholapur	89.6	72.3	74	..	6.90	0.63
Bijapur;	87.4	72.7	72	..	1.57	—2.62
Belgaum;	77.1	68.5	92	0.41	8.41	—4.86
Aurangabad;	82.1	72.2	81	0.18	9.76	2.69
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.5	74.6	80	0.20	16.68	8.59
Hyderabad	84.5	71.8	95	0.36	11.72	5.55
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	84.5	74.5	89	0.57	56.77	4.17
Calicat ;	83.8	74.6	95	0.63	46.39	0.31
Cochin	86.0	75.7	84	0.42	32.60	—5.55
Colombo	86.0	78.6	83	0.02	12.51	3.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.1	77.8	76	0.03	3.65	—3.07
Bellary	95.0	78.1	63	..	0.45	—2.08
Guddapah ;	99.1	79.0	61	..	4.84	0.27
Madras	103.3	82.1	60	0.08	1.59	—1.71
Bangalore	83.1	68.8	76	0.03	3.24	—1.20
Coimbator	89.2	72.6	78	0.04	1.03	—0.98
Trichinopoly	98.4	81.1	50	..	0.66	—1.23
Negapatam ;	95.7	81.5	70	..	0.87	—1 16

BENGAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

In a Resolution on the working of District Boards in Bengal during 1912-13, the Governor-in-Council draws attention to the largeness of the closing balance. After reviewing some explanations advanced the Resolution continues:—"The fact remains that the closing balances have increased by over 25 per cent. and now amount to nearly Rs. 30 lakhs, while the total expenditure of the past year chargeable to current income is but slightly in excess of Rs. 60 lakhs. In other words, the balances are almost equal to half the ordinary expenditure. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the explanations furnished are in no way adequate to justify this extraordinary position, which calls for the most serious attention of District Boads. The good work that could be done by these bodies is limited only by the resources at their disposal, and any fresh calls of an urgent nature are almost invariably met by the plea of poverty. Such a plea peculiarly inappropriate when urged by a body that ignominiously fails to spend the funds it has."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The rainfall has been very scanty in the United Provinces and Central India east, but has increased in the north-esat of the Peninsula. It has extended into Sind. The Bay storm is crossing the coast at Balasore, but at present no heavy rain has occurred.

The temperature has become high in north-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Sind, Gujarat, Central India west, in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the west coast and south of Goa; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the east of the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Rajputana and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, one and a half inches; Tavoy, three; Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab, two; Dibrugarh, three; Mymensingh and Darjeeling, one; Cox's Bazar, Balasore and Sambalpore, one and a half; Cuttack, Simla and Deesa, one; Surat, one and a half; Khandwa, Pendra, Mercara and Ootacamund, one; Calingapatam, two; Gopalpur, one and a half.

The forecast predicts an increase of rain in north-east India and some extension into Baluchistan.

SIMLA, July 12.

There has been considerable increases of rain in North-west and North-east India, and the central parts of the country. The storm from the Bay has its centre now near Jubbulpore and is giving moderate to heavy rain to the south of its tract.

Rainfall has been nearly genral in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orrisa, West United Provinces, Rajaputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Konkan North Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East and North Punjb, Sind and Berar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, South-east Madras, and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Akyab five; Myitkyina and Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong four; Barisal two; Darjeeling and Naya Dumka three; Meerut four; Boorkee six; Chakratara and Mussoorie two; Muktesar three; Lahore one; Rawalpindi one; Quetta ahalf; Karachi one; Bikaner a half; Jaipur and Mount Abu two; Udaipur one and a half; Dwarka, Rajkot and Hoshangabad two; Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi and Seoni three; Nagpur one; Pendra four; Raipur two; Chanda one; Jagdalpur two; Mercara one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in West Central India and Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th July was 29.804 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch, for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,

Bombay, July 10th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.588inches
Temperature of Air	83.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.845 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	337 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13inches.
Total fall during month	2.35 ,,
Total fall during year	19.19 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July		h. m	ft.	in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
S	11	m	1 33	26	2	11	m 7 19	16 9
		m	2 3a	23	4		8 21a	18 0
S	12	m	2 13	25	9	12	m 7 53	17 8
			2 35a	27	7		8 57a	18 2
M	13	m	2 53	25	3	13	m 8 26	18 8
			3 6a	26	10		9 35a	18 5
Tu	14	m	3 36	24	9	14	m 9 2	19 8
			3 37a	26	2		10 16a	18 7
W	15	m	4 24	24	4	15	m 9 47	20 7
			4 9a	25	6		11 1a	18 8
Th	16	m	5 22	24	0	16	m 10 45	21 4
			4 44 a	25	0		11 51a	18 7
F	17	m	6 32	24	1	17	m 0 10a	21 11
			5 30a	24	6			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 11 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 8m.	Sunset 7h.	20m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h	20m.
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h.	20m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h.	20m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h.	20m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h.	19m.
,, 17 (Friday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h.	19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 15th, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h. p.m.; First Quarter. 30th, 5h, 21-0m, a.m.; Full Moon, August 6th, 6h. 20-7m. a.m.; Apogee, 12th. 3-3h. p.m.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

A Wonderful Invention

BURNS ORDINARY KEROSINE

600 Candle Power Lamp

"KEROSINA"

With Automatic Cleaning Needle

No Odour.

No Smoke.

No Wicks to Trim.

White Light.

Burns only one gallon (6 bottles) of Kerosine for about 65 Hours.

Simplest Construction.

Easiest Handling.

Complete Lamp as Illustrated.

Rs. **45** Nett.

Suitable for Clubs, Messes, Residences, Halls, Billiards, Stores, Theatres, Shops, etc. etc

Illustrated Catalogue will be supplied on application.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,

Telegraphic Address: "IDEAL." BOMBAY NO. 2.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

DRINK

"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly whose some for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle .. .. Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

LEOPOLD & Co.,

Chemists and Wine Merchants,

Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.

Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*, BOMBA

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Hold Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SANJIVAN PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadavi Road, BOMBAY.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,

Agents.

Cook's Building, nby Road

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT.

KATHIAWAR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11th

S S Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool	June 16
S S Beekbergen	Mearden	Calcutta	June 29
S S Clan Macpherson	Shapland	Calcutta	July 1
S.S. Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull	June 12
S S. Markgraft	Schade	Durban	June 16

July 12th

SS. Homayun	Courtenay	Port Soudan	June 30
SS. Peter Jebsen	Ninivjaor	Calcutta	June 16
S.S. Barala	Halyoake	Busareh	June 3
S.S. Clan Robertson	Teifield	Delagoa Bay	June 29

DEPARTURES.

July 11th

S.S. China	Watkins	London
S.S. Custodian	Pugh	Hull & Dunkirk

July 12th

S.S. Circassia	Osborne	Marseilles and Liverpool

The following vessels obtained her portclearance yesterday.

S.S. Beme	Younger	Rangoon
S.S. Akbar	Murch	Jeddah

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Scindia	for	Liverpool etc
"	Persia	for	London
"	Elgin	for	Calcutta etc
"	Braunfels	for	Hamburg etc

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on 10th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Beekbergen:—The steamer Beekbergen, 2,447 tons, Captain A. P. Mearden, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on 29th June, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Markgraf:—The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain Schade, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, which port she had left on 16th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rivaldo:—The Wilson Line steamer Rivaldo, 2,729 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, which port she had left on 12th June, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macpherson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3,042 tons, Captain C. C. Shapland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on 1st July, with ballast.

S. S. China:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. H. Watkins, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,328 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Akbar:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homayun:—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain E. W. Courtenay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Soudan, which port she had left on 30th June, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 3,525 tons, Captain W. Neinivjaar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on 19th June, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain S. V. Holyoake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on 30th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Robertson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3,104 tons, Captain P. B. Teifield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, which port she had left on 26th June, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Co., steamer Manora, left London on the afternoon of 11th instant.

S.S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, arrived Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of 11th instant.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Chinkoa left Port Said on the morning of 11th instant.

S.S. Candia:—The P. & O. steamer Candia, arrived London on the afternoon of 10th instant.

S.S. Mongara:—The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Mongara, left Suez on the morning of 11th instant.

S.S. Maloja:—The P. & O. Co. steamer Maloja, arrived Plymouth on the morning of 10th instant.

S.S. Mongara:—The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Mongara, left Port Said on the morning of 10th instant.

S.S. Clyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Clyebassa, left Port Said on the morning of 10th instant.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Chakrata, left London for Karachi on the afternoon of 10th instant.

S.S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 10th instant.

Clan Macpherson:—The Clan Macpherson, which arived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, during her voyage experienced, moderate to strong monsoon.

P. DOCK

Saturday, July 11th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
B	Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & E	Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	Kamakura Maru	Nishemura	N. Y. K.
F	Colaba	Pope	M. M. & Co.
G	Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
H	Lawoo	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
K	Budrie	Tornai	Arab Steamer.
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N	Baron Lamsey	Weeks	J. F. & Co
O	Unvoloci	Miller	W. & A. Z. & C.
P,	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

3	Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
4	Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co.
5	Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
6	Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
7	Hannington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co
8	Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.
9	Braunfels	Pinermann	M. & A. G. & Co.
10&11	City of Marseilles	Donse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
15	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Persia	Jenkim	P. & C. S. N. Co
4	Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. Co
6	Uganda	Redfern	M. M. & C.
7	Delta	LeMara	P. & O. S. N. Co
8	Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
9	Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. K.
10	Tairabi (Repairing)	Kase	R. R. Collin & Co
15	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kowek	Brown	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
18	Beme	Younger	S. W. & G.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanaric	McDougall	K. N. & Co

OFFSIDE.

N Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Orna	Hewitt	M M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzelle	A. Y. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	
Caledonien	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Kcla	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Guillver	M M. & Co
Kirkdee	Curle	W. & A G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Jallis	T. M. B C.
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay &Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 13 bales wool, M. Dewji; 43 bales wool, B. Valabhdas; 14 bales wool, S. Gumberchand.

WORSLEY HALL (s) 200 bags, sewri cotton, H. Shamji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 1 bale cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,738 cwts. ground nuts, 10 cwts. teel seed, 1,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

LEEDS CITY (s) 9,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

SUTTON HALL (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

SUTTON HALL (s) 110 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton pickings, Solomon Brothers.

PERSIA (s) 500 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co.

CULNA (s) 69 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 25 bales cotton, H. F. Ali; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

OSTMARK (s) 4 pots rose oil, 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

LINDENFELS (s) 500 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 671 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

LUZON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

DELTA (s) 18 bales cotton shirting, E. Ebrahim and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 21 cwts. chutney, M. Punjaji and Sons; 1¼ cwts. ghenda horns, ½ cwt. ivory, E. Mahomed; 55 cwts. shark fins, R. Dhunji and Co.; 100 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

LUZON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

DELTA (s) 268 bales cotton yarn, M. B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. LUZON MARU from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—141 bales cotton goods, 23 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases silk gassed yarn, 5 cases perfumes, 650 cases cassia, 4 cases glass beads, 521 bags sago, 1,325 bags beans, 2,240 bags white rice, 3 bags shohjira, 27 bags patch leaves, 9 bags nutmegs, 326 bags betelnuts, 2 cases aniseed oil, 6 cases paper, 379 bundles rattans, 244 robbins matting, 76 bundles coir rope, 1,653 pieces planks.

CONFIDENCE TRICK IN CALCUTTA.

THE LATEST DEVICE.

Many methods of swindling by what has come to be familarly known as the *bala* trick, have been brought to light, but that which has just been detected by the Second Division Port Police of Calcutta, is the latest innovation, says the "Englishman." A man named Bhola Brahmin, of the Linde Ice Factory, had taken leave and was making for Howrah station, intending to go to his native village. He was met on the Howrah Bridge by a man who introduced himself as Raghu Khan, who having ascertained complainant's destination said that he was going to the same place. The two then became intimate. Before the end of Howrah Bridge had been reached, another two men came on the scene and offered for sale a pair of bangles, which they described as solid gold for Rs. 70, and which they valued at Rs. 300, stating that they were on their way to their native village an that they very urgently required the money. Raghu Khan inspected the bangles and being sure that they were solid gold and cheap at the price asked, said he would like to buy them for his wife, but ha not sufficient money with him. The complainant was only too ready to help his new friend, and gave him the required amount. As an assurance of his good faith Raghu made the bangles over to the complainant as security, and taking Rs. 70 made the same over to his accomplices. They all went to the station together and parted there. Bhola Brahmin was calling out for Raghu Khan when he was spoken to by Inspector Conway who was informed that Bhola had a pair of gold bangles belonging to his friend Raghu and was in fear lest his friend would not be able to pay his tramfare and so he was calling out to him. The Inspector examined the bangles informed Bhola that they were brass and not worth more than a rupee. A search was made for Raghu Khan in the various trains and he was eventually arrested while concealing himself under the seat of a third class carriage. From subsequent enquiries three other men were arrested and the four have all been sent up for trial.

ceipts during last year were Rs. 15-27 lakhs, or 20.73 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. These receipts constituted a record, and were just about double those of ten years ago. The actual working expenses were 41.97 per cent of the regular Harbour earnings, the gross expenditure out of revenue being Rs. 9.61 lakhs, or 62.97 per cent. of the year's receipts.

DR. MORRISON ON CHINA.

AIMS OF PRESIDENT YUAN.

Dr. C. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, arrived in London on leave on June 23. In conversation with a "Times" representative he expressed his utmost confidence in the recent progress of affairs in China, and in the peaceful outcome of recent changes.

When I left Peking (he said) the outlook seemed to me better than it had been at anytime in my experience. Order was well maintained, save in the restricted areas that are the theatre of operations of the remnant of the followers of the bandit White Wolf. There is peace and quiet in every important city throughout all China, north and south, east and west. Many of the leaders of the first revolution are now working quietly in the Government. The revolutionaries are decreasing in numbers, and they have no money. The situation is well in hand—there is no question of that.

To describe the present Government of China as areactionary autocracy is unjust. The Young China party attempted too much. They tried to go in one step from the most ancient autocracy to the most advanced form of representative government known in the world. Their impetuosity, well-intentioned but ill-advised, forced the President to intervene.

REACTION DENIED.

Dr. Morrison absolutely denied that Yuan Shih-kai had cut himself off from the Young China party, or that he aims at a family dynasty. He had endeavoured to draw his advisers and helpers from every party in the State. Good officials who served under the Manchu regime but resigned when the Manchus retired have been restored to office. The younger foreign-trained Chinese still bulk largely in the various Ministeries. Dr. Morrison continued:—

On the staff of the President himself there are at least 40 men who have been trained in England or America and 60 or more who have been trained in Japan. He has appointed many of the ablest Cantonese to high positions. In his endeavour to choose all that is best in the service of the nation he had even gone to men who were formerly reputed to be his leading enemies. The 70 members of the Council of State which stands behind the President and is now considering the permanent constitution represent every shade of opinion in China.

There is now no Premier, but a Secretary of State, as in America, with a number of Cabinet Ministers. The Young China party wished to strengthen the Legislature. The great need of China is good administration and the strengthening of the executive, and this is what has been done. The Secretary of State is admittedly one of the ablest officials who have never held office in China, Hsu Shih-chang, the first Viceroy of Manchuria. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-chi, has been minister in Paris and Berlin, speaks excellent French, and has certainly conducted the foreign affairs of China in a way that has won general approval. The Minister of Justice has been for years in Japan and is a highly-trained student. The Minister for Finance was for 12 years, I tihnk, in America, has visited England half a dozen times, and speaks English as well as you or I. The Minister of Railways is a graduate of Yale. A son-in-law of Tang Shao-yi, a graduate of Columbia, is the most prominent permanent official in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Wu Ting-fang's own son, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, is on the personal staff of the President. It is not absurd to talk of men such as these as a party of reaction?

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.

Turning to the financial affairs of China, Dr. Morrison declared that recent attacks on China's financial position were not warranted by facts. The Salt Gabelle, under the able guidance of Sir Richard Dane, was showing unexpected surpluses. Large amounts of surplus revenue, after the retention in the foreign banks of sums sufficient to meet all obligations for six months ahead, were being returned to the Chinese Government. For the first year Sir Richard Dane estimated a collection of 24,000,000 dollars. There had been delay in beginning work, but in the seven months remaining of the year 34,000,000 dollars had been paid into the foreign banks.

Every month larger amounts of taxes were coming into the central Government. In the month of May alone the President received seven million dollars from the provinces, over and above the surplus revenue of the Salt Gabelle. So far from accepting the suggestion of the China Association that there should be a mor torium for five years, during which the Boxer indemnity should not be paid, the President authorized the statement that China had no difficulty in meeting these payments and rather than postponing the intended later to expedite the payments.

The Administration Report of the Madras Port Trust for 1913-14, which has just been issued, contains in addition to a mass of very useful information showing what immense progress has been made, and is still being made, in the Harbour works, several full page photographs contrasting the appearance of the port of Madras thirty or more years and what it is to-day, the re-

SOLID

GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

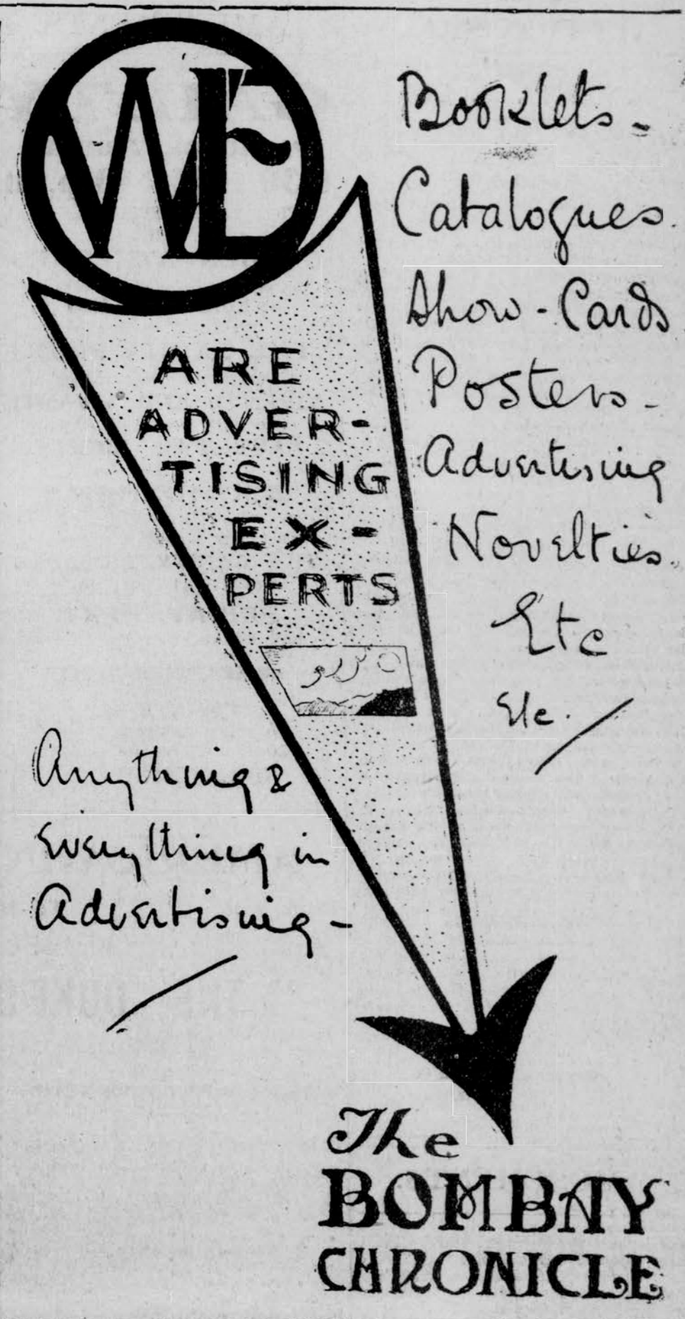
SEA gow

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfills conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss S. Radha Bai, c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.



Booklets - Catalogues. Show-Cards. Posters - Advertising Novelties. Etc Etc.

Anything & everything in Advertising -

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE

A DELIGHTFUL SMOKE

FOR ALL DISCRIMINATE PIPE SMOKERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Life Guard Special Mixture per ¼	1	10	0
Life Guard Mixture „ „	1	4	0
Golden Leaf „ „ „	1	0	0
Golden Medium Mixture „ „	0	14	0

May be had plain and In cartridges.

THE RAGE OF THE DAY

Imperial Virginia Cigarettes

per 50 Rs. 0 14 0

Sole Importers

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked a large selection of Beautiful Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 10th.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ulto arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Consols 2 %	75⅝—⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18¼unchgd
Rentes 3 %	83unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	25 11/16—½
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25¾—⅛

Closing Tone of silver :—Fall caused by absence buying orders.

Rupee Paper 3 %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£150,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2¼plus 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2¾plus ⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3¼unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝plus ⅛
„ 7 day market loans	1⅝plus ⅛

London, July 11th.

Consols 2½ %	75 7/16—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18¼ungd.
Rentes 3 %	83unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50 ungd.
Bar Silver Spot	25⅞ plus 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25 13/16plus1/16

Closing Tone of silver :—Indian buying.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1/3 27/32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¼—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	23/16plus 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅞unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝ungd.
„ 7 day market loans	1⅜plus⅛

SPECIE SHIPMENTS

	£
Silver to Bombay	10,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	110,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Ceylon	4,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
„ Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.27plus 7
Futures at New York Oct.	12.20plus 7

Advanced on foreign Buying and Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.68plus 9
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.33plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾—⅛
Demand Bills	4.87⅛—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	56—⅜

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	25,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	12,000
„ „ to France and Continent	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	339,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	155,000

New York, July 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	11,000
„ „ to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.35plus8
Futures at New York Oct.	12.28plus8

Advanced on unfavourable weather Reports and on southern buying of futures in the local market.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.78plus10
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.40plus 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87⅛unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅛plus⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian	200
„ Imports	17,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Quiet easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.

Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive

Mid. Americans	7.33—3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Aug.	12.19—1
	Oct.	12.09—4
New York Official noon call	Aug.	12.21(12.21) ps lu
	Oct.	12.13unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug.	12.58—1
	Oct.	12.22—2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.06—3
A.S.	6.85—4
S.O.	6.68—4
O.N.	6.62—4
N.D.	6.56—4
D.J.	6.55—4
J.F.	6.56—3
F.M.	6.57—3
M.A.	6.58—4
A.M.	6.59—3

Liverpool, July 11th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
„ Imports	3,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Dull steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.

Mid. Americans	7.40plus 7
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10ungd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.12 plus6
A.S.	6.92 „ 7
S.O.	6.73 „ 5
O.N.	6.68 „ 6
N.D.	6.61 „ 5
D.J	6.61 „ 6
J.F.	6.61 „ 5
F.M.	6.62 „ 5
M.A.	6.64 „ 6

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady quiet.

Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices steady.

Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10¾
„ 36's W.T.C.	10¼
„ 36's B.	11
„ 42's	11⅜
„ American 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	21

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37/138 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/1
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅝
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5⅞
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.

Months	July-Aug.
Water Twist American 30's	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅜
„ „ „ 50's	12⅞
„ „ „ 60's	14¾
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16¼
„ „ „ 50's	16¾
„ „ „ 60's	17½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 10th.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	2,000
„ Forwarded	55,000
„ Imports	36,000
„ Stock	915,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—	5,090
Coconada Fair Red cif. London	5
Coconada Ginned cif. London	5 1/16
Western Good cif. London	5⅝

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bales.

Total in Sight	14,350,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	211,000
East Indian Visible Supply	431,000
American Visible Supply	1,951,000
Other Visible Supply	146,000
Total Sales	29,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	1,000
Tota Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	49,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,300
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	50,000
East Indian Afloat	21,000
Total Afloat	82 000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 10th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug. ; London sellers	36¼—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-August ; London sellers dull	35⅞—¼
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Dunkirk sellers	55½—⅝
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet	52¾plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta London July-Aug. ; London dull	50/3—1½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Hamburg sellers quiet	46¾—¼
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. ; Hull nearest value quiet	£6/5/6 | 9

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61⅜—½
Copper Braziers unchanged	£75½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	£4/7/6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	£10/15/0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India	£4/17/6—1s/3d.

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals :—"Kalimba."	

SUGAR

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec. ; steady trade remains quiet	12/6½plus ¾d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec. ; nothing doing unchanged	11/8½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/6plus ¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ;	9/5½plus ¼
Steady but very little doing.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug. ; Sept. ; steady but very quiet unchanged	13/3¾
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	10/2¼—¾d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi, July-Dec. ; value	10/3¾—¾d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value quiet with less demand unchanged	11/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug. ; Buyers firm	2/10½plus ½

London, July 11th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug. ; London done and sellers	36½—⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug. ; London value quiet	35½—¼
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June ; sellers ungd	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Dunkirk sellers	55 —¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Hamburg ; sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug ; Dunkirk sellers quiet	52½—¼
Linseed Calcutta quiet	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Hamburg sellers quiet unchgd.	46
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. ; Hull sellers dull	6/5/0—6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec. ; steady and quiet unchanged	12/6¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.Dec. ; nothing doing partically nominal unchgd.	11/8½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. ;	9/4¼—1½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ;	9/5¾plus¼d
Steady but very little doing.	
E .A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers JulyAug.-Sept. ; quiet but steady—slightly advanced prices	13/4½plus¾d
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10/2¼
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10/3¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; quiet value unchanged	11/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August ; buyers firm unchanged	2/10½

MEESRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs., Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 25th June :—

GOLD.

Over a million sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was no external demand of consequence, except for India. This week's shipment to that country is £100,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England :—

June 18th, £28,000 in bar gold.

June 18th, £70,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

June 18th, £665,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

June 19th, £61,000 in bar gold.

June 20th, £65,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

June 22nd, £30,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

June 22nd, £50,000 in sovereigns from the U. S. A.

June 22nd, £48,000 in bar gold.

June 23rd, £100,000 in sovereigns from the U. S. A.

June 24th, £118,000 in bar gold.

June 24th, £5,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

The only withdrawal consisted of £25.000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar on the 18th instant, making the net influx during the week £1,215,000.

During the week, gold to the value of £2,650,000 has been engaged in New York for shipment to Paris, and £70,000 for London.

Both the Rhodesian and West African outputs for the month of May last show an improvement, when compared with those for the similar month of 1913; the former being £290,062 as against £242,452, and the latter £145,227 as against £142,617.

SILVER.

Business as a whole has been rather more active, though still very dull, and prices have altered daily, but no material improvement has taken place in the tone, which can hardly be described as robust.

The extreme narrowness of the market on certain days caused fluctuations in price to assume wider limits than would have been recorded had the volume of business been of normal size.

Twice during the week, prices moved 3/16d. in a day; in one case down, namely, from 25 7/8d. to 25 11/16d. on the 19th instant, and in the other case up, from 25 13/16d. to 26d. on the 22nd instant.

Each of these erratic movements was owing to the same cause, namely, a holiday in Bombay, that had the effect of restricting operations, and, at the same time, of depriving the market of the steadying influence which would probably have been afforded by limits cabled from the Indian Bazaars, had they not been closed.

The broadening of the market on other days was attributable to selling orders on account of China, rather than to any material increase in sales from America or any other producing country.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled on the 24th instant, shows an increase of 60 lakhs in the Note Issue, an increase of 70 lakhs in the total of Silver Rupees, and a decrease of 20 lakhs under the denomination of Gold in India.

The stock in Bombay is £720,000 as compared with £795,000 last week. The offtake is slightly better at 95 bars a day.

The total holdings by Banks and others in Shanghai consist of £5,960,000 in sycee or currency—an increase of £75,000—and also of about £42,500 in bars—an increase of £7,500.

A shipment of £90,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are respectively 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 19, 25 11/16 cash 25 3/4, 2 mos.
June 20, 25 13/16, cash 25 7/8, 2 mos.
June 22, 26 cash 26 1/16, 2 mos.
June 23, 25 15/16 cash 26, 2 mos.
June 24, 25 7/8, cash 25 15/16, 2 mos.
June 25, 25 15/16 cash 26, 2 mos.
Average for the week, 25.875 cash 25.937, 2 mos.

Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 11th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
16 boxes gold and sovs.	9,98,400 / 30,000	London	National.
26 boxes sovs and rupees	75,000 / 1,00,000	Aden	„
1 box sovs.	42,000	Malta	„
262 bars silver	4,95,000	London	„
189 „ „	3,75,000	„	Chartered
189 „ „	3,75 000	„	Sokohama
97 „ „	1,87,500	„	Hong-Kong.
498 „ „	9,75,000	„	Eastern.
241 „ „	4,87,500	„	Comptoir.
19 „ „	38,228	„	David Sassoon
433 „ „	8,62,500	„	Mercantile

EXOHANGE.

Rates are steadier, but business continues dull.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1 3	15-16 to 31-32
D.D. mail	1 3	31—32
T.T. forward 15, Augt	1 4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1 4	1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4	⅛
„ 3 forward, July	1 4	5—32
„ 6 m-s ready	1 4	5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		137½
„ Shanghai		184
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/8 lower at 25 11/16 for ready and 25¾ for forward The local market has remained quiet but steady at our quotations.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	0	0
1st Settlement	75	0	0
2nd Settlement	75	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 9th July 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	17	19,316
B.B. & C.I. Railway	38	46,285

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a firm tone to-day and a fair amount of business was done at Rs. 95-14 for the 31st July delivery.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bond were placed at Rs. 101 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a weak tone to-day, with a restricted business passing.

David declined to Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 416½.

Crescent dropped to Rs. 101¼ and Currimbhai to Rs. 205.

Central declined to Rs. 1,822½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,430.

Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,431½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 287½.

New City of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,090 for August.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 216½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares opened at Rs 220 improved to Rs. 223, but at the close, again dropped to Rs. 221½.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co. Shares were in demand at Rs. 590.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 975.

Tata Hydro Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,130.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 129 (old issue).

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 83 and Deferred at Rs. 149.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,615 x.d.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 62 c.d.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. :—(Liverpool) :—"Small market, opened barely steady; some general selling on new crop accounts continuing favourable. Later :—Featureless steady market, improved in late sessions on good reports from New York, absence of further rain in Texas, some American buying, and spinners calling cotton." (New York) "market closed steady, some covering by shorts on failure of market to decline on Texas rains." (Crop) :—Heavy showers Houston, Texas. Rains reported in North East Texas."

Gruning :—"Declined owing to poor trade demand. Our opinion is that the market will decline further if weather continues favourable."

Charles Williams :—"Crop accounts are generally favourable. Showers in Texas. We expect a decline."

Weather reports continue favourable, but the American market show an advance of 7 to 9 points in the October position. The market is undoubtedly nervous and any unfavourable news regarding the crop would cause an advance The continued steadiness of the market under the most bearish conditions is remarkable.

The tone of the local market on opening was steadier. There has been little business doing during the day but rates are almost unchanged as under.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		216		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	228			July
Do.	203			July
M.G. Kandeish	238			Jan. 1915
Do.	208	198		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum	250			Jan 1915
Do.	225			July
M.G. Broach			284	March 1915
Do.	275			July
M.G. Muttia	206	194		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			258	„
M.G. Westerns			260	„
H.G. Westerns			255	„
M.G. Compta			277	„
M.G. Miraj			289	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	
J.A.	7.09 plus3
A.S.	6.88 „ 3
S.O.	6.70 „ 2
O.N.	6.65 „ 3
N.D.	6.58 „ 2
D.J.	6.57 „ 2
J.F.	6.59 „ 3
F.M.	6.59 „ 2
M.A.	6.61 „ 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT :—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	12	6	R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	12	6	„
May	5	9	9	„

LINSEED :—The Market is steady,

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	4	3	R. T.
May	9	8	6	„

RAPESEED :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	8	0	„

TEELSEED :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	56	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	49	8	0
Small	48	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	10	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED :—The Market is quiet,

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	11	2	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras Ready	34	0	0	
Forward	6	15	0	R. T.

COTTONSEED :—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	8	0
Guzerat	24	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	1 660 Bales.
Wheat	3,290 Cwts.
Linseed	6,218 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	226 „
Gingellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed	67 „
Groundnuts	402 „
Castorseed	3,377 „
Rice	61,160 „
Myrabollams	203 „
Cotton seed	12,618 „
Mowraseed	1,583 „
Gram	709 „
Jowar	4,568 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

BOMBAY FREIGHT MARKET REPORT.

The following are to-day's (July 11th) freight quotation :—

JULY.

Antwerp :—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk :—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Hull :—10s. 6d. l.s.
Havre :—13s. l.s., 14s. s.c.
Hamburg :—13s. l.s., 14s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool :—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Marseilles :—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa :—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Trieste or Venice :—15s. l.s., 16s. s.c.

AUGUST.

Antwerp :—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Dunkirk :—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Hull :—10s. 6d. l.s.
Havre :—13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. 6d. s.c.
Hamburg :—13s. 6d. l.s., 15s. s.c.
Liverpool :—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Marseilles :—11s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Genoa :—11s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
London :—12s. l.s., 14s. s.c.
Trieste or Venice :—15s. l.s., 16s. s.c.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.

Antwerp :—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Hull :—11s. l.s.
Dunkirk :—11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Hamburg :—13s. 6d. l.s., 15s. s.c.
Liverpool and Marseilles :—11s. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa :—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. s.c.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER.

Antwerp :—11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Hull :—11s. 6d. l.s.
Dunkirk :—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Hamburg :—13s. 6d. l.s., 15s. s.c.
Liverpool and Marseilles :—11s. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa :—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. s.c.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day bussiness was done mainly in coal. The transactions included :—

Coal.—Brandoni, 13 1/3; Bhuskajuri, 17¼; Damra, 1½; Equitable (ord), 24, Ghusick and Muslia, 15½; New Teturya, 8; Parasen, 3½; Raneegunge, 21 3/8; South Govindpore, 9½; Sudamdih (ord), 37/8; Teetulmuri, 10.

Jute.—Belvedere (pref), 106; Small lot, Hooghly (pref), 8¼; Kennison (pref), 118.

Tea.—Giell, (ord), 80.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramways (ord), 108; Dalbhoom (gold), 23 3/8.

Debentures.—Union (jute 5½ per cent), 105.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700XD
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1615XD
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil.	20½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	—	As 8-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	—	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old issue Rs. 30	—	10%	30 nom
New issue Rs 15	June	10%	15,nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	—	—	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.	—	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank (£ 12½ A)	—	8%	£23
(£12½ B)	—	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	77
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Bort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	—	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	—	15	150
Hingoe	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	7%		6½ 700
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co	—	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov	50	867½
New Berar	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	830
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing	—	—	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	—	—	117½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	—	25	605
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	462½
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	215
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1825
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	555
Chinoi Silk	—	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1435
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	101½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	205
David	May-Nov.	20	500
Edward Sassoon	April	10	165
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	415
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1360
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	287½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	400
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	137½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	100
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1 360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	720
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1130
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1002½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,800
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1840
Meyer Sassoon	—	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	—	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	217½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	75	1090
Pearl mill	New	New	200
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	—	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	972½
Sun

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College (Past and Present) took place on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. The Gymkhana, going in to, bat first, made 142 for nine wickets, when they declared their innings closed. They lost nine wickets for 87 runs but then Rennick and Branchi made a long stand and had added 55 without further loss, when the innings was declared closed. The Elphinstone College replied with a total of 99 runs for two wickets, when stumps were drawn. The highest individual score of the day was contributed by Kapadia, who made 67, his exhilarating innings including three 6's and nine 4's. Rennick, who knocked up the next highest score, made 40, which included one 6 and three 4's. Scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C. T. MacLaren, c. Chothia, b. Wacha..	17
F. Goodyear, lbw, b. Kagal	10
S. N. Powell, c. Umrigar, b. Kagal	4
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), b. Wacha	18
F. C. Tronp, c. Mulla, b. Wacha	1
S. N. Begbie, b. Kagal	3
D. G. Hurlbutt, c. Chothia, b. Kaga' ...	0
C. D. Baker, c Kapadia, b Wacha ...	7
C. G. Stileman, c. Marrs, b. Kagal	14
C. M. Rennick, not out	40
L. Brachi, not out	27
Extra	1
Total (for 9 wickets).....142	
Innings declared closed.	

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

D. K. Kapadia, not out	67
S. M. Chothia, c. MacLaren, b Stilemen.	17
H. F. Mulla, b. Brachi	4
T. A. Masani, not out	9
V. N. Vijayakar, M. L. Khan, M. E. Netscher, B. R. Kagal, D. D. Umrigar, M. B. Wacha and Prof. R. Mars did not bat.	
Extra	2
Total (for 2 wickets)	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	R.	M.	W.
Wacha 21	55	8	4
Marrs 4	12	0	0
Kapadia 4	18	0	0
Kagal 15	49	3	5
Umrigar 1	7	0	0

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE INNINGS.

	R.	M.	W
Stileman 5	21	1	1
Phillips 3	24	0	0
Brachi 4	20	0	1
Rennick 3	32	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

In this match played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, neither, side could turn out at full strength, but even with some of their best performers away the Bombay Gymkhana gave a very disappointing display indeed, no one in the side playing an effective innings, while the bowling, with the exception of Shuttleworth who met with startling success late in the game, was of a very moderate quality. By far the least creditable feature of the Bombay Gymkhana's performance was the fielding of the side, at least half a dozen easy catches being dropped in a very short time. Humskart was in good form behind the wickets. For the Islam Gymkhana, Ebraim bowled steadily throughout the innings, while Contractor, Mullaji and Belgaumwala all played attractive cricket, the two last named forcing the game effectively when the side stood in danger of being robbed of victory of time. Full scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B."

C. C. Fowler, c Taibji, b Ebraim	9
L. B. Heemskerk, c Taibji, b Ebraim	1
G. D. Shuttleworth, c Attear, b Ali ...	8
P. Crawford, c Kharaj, b Ebraim ...	18
H. G. Tranchell, b Ebraim	14
S. Ravenscroft, c Contractor, b Ebraim	0
W. P. Pechey, c Ali, b Belgaumwala	10
H. L. Cass, run out	4
Captain Bennett, b Belgaumwala	1
Lt. Mosse, b Ebraim	0
H. E. Hart, not out	4
Extras	6
Total	75

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K. H. Contractor, c Bennett, b Tranchell	23
A. A. Ali, b Tranchell	1
M. Attear, c Pchey, b Tranchell	9
T. Mullaji, b Burnett	27
S. Ebraim, st. Heemskerk, b Shuttleworth	13
H. M. Muhammed, c Cass, b Shuttleworth	4
M. K. Belgaumwala, b Shuttleworth	22
M. Chikley, not out	2
K. Kharaj, st. Heemskerk, b Shuttleworth	5
A. L. Curtey, not out	1
S. A. Taibji, did not bat	0
Extras	2
Total (for 8 wickets)	109

HINDU GYMKHANA V. NEW SHIVAJI C. C

The above match was played yesterday and resulted in a draw. The Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA C. C.

S. S. Dongre, ...	19
V. N. Vijayaker, ...	6
V. S. Dongre, ...	58
M. D. Pai, (retired)	101
Ganpat (not cut), ...	38
Gorodin	0
Rane, ...	0
Bhatavdakar	0
Kothare (not out).	5
Balu & Paralker did not bat	
	227
Extra ...	5
Total ...	232

NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

V. N. Mehta, ...	11
K. R. Swami, ...	0
S. K. Divekar, ...	41
Luxman, ...	30
Kowarker, ...	15
Sitolker (not out), ...	19
Daderker, ...	1
Pupala	0
Swami, Varadker & Hadker, did not bat.	
	116
Extras ...	16
Total ...	132

Y. M C A. "A" V. SHERWOOD FORESTER

The above match was played on the maidan on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 103 runs.

Scores:—

Y. M. C A "A."

C. Horne, c & b Boulton	0
E. Carey, c & b Painter	41
N. George, c Newcombe, b Scott	43
A. H. S. Aston, b Foxon	0
G. Wilson, c & b Scott	1
R. Langan, c & b Scott	2
R. Oliver, b Foxon	5
J. Gunjiker, not out	43
N. C. Shaller, not out	18
A. K. Nash and A. T. Doctor, did not bat	
Extras	12
Total	165

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Lce.-Cpl. Hardy, c & b Oliver	3
Sgt. Cook, c & b Gunjiker	11
Sgt. Beaumont, c & b Gunjiker	10
Capt. Foxon, b Oliver	0
Lce.-Cpl. Easdon, c & b Oliver	14
Lce.-Cpl. Painter, c & b Oliver	3
Pte. Newcombe, c & b Oliver	15
Pte. Scott, c Doctor, b Gunjiker	0
Pte. Boulton, c & b Gunjiker	0
Lce.-Cpl. Fox, not out	3
Pte. Blogg, c & b Oliver	1
Extras	2
Total	62

WILSON COLLEGE C. C. V. FRIENDS UNIONC, C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

WILSON COLLEGE C. C.

I. H. Joshi, retired	33
G. A. Sabnis, l-b-w, Shete	20
N. Thooti, b Shete	0
J. B. Chambal, b Mehta	10
Daruwala, b Mehta	4
V. M. Kaikani (Capt.), not out	40
V. A. Dalvi, not out	21
T. H. Bhatavadekar, M. M. Desai, M. B. Tembulkar, Jog, did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	134

FRIEND'S UNION C. C.

C. V. Mehta, c Kaikani, c & b Bhatavadekar	46
R. K. Telang, c Thooti, b Deasi	2
V. N. Mehta, c Tembulkar, b Chambal.	11
M. M. Gordia, st Jog, b Bhatavadekar.	6
N. H. Kharwa, b Bhatavadekar	5
D. A. Shete, not out	5
M. R. Deo, not out	5
P. V. Welkar, Bhagvanji, Purshottam, and Gorkashakar, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts.)	85

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. FERGUSSON COLLEGE C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA July 11.

This fixture which was to begun on Friday, was held over till to-day owing to bad weather. The Gymkhana won the toss but sent the college team in and as the sky was fairly clear to-day with a good sun the wicket had time to dry by noon when the home team took the field. The visitors began badly but good batting by Bhonsle, Muzumdar, Devdhar, Bhanu and Barve enabled them to run up the fine score of 285 by 4 o'clock when the whole side was out.

The Gymkhana with the exception of Smith, Beck, Haughton and Hope did not fare well against the bowling of Bhonsle but were able to play out time with two wickets in hand. Score:—

Score:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Ishanu, c McGregor	29
Tilak, run out	4
Bhonsle, run out	85
Devdhar, b McGregor	36
Godbole, b Stanger Leathes	12
Kelkar, c Hope, b Haughton	15
Muzumdar, l-b-w Holman	48
Barve, b Haughton	29
Chiplunkar, b Haughton	7
D. S. Barve, c Hope, b Haughton	0
Chitrao, not out	3
Extras	17
Total	285

POONA GYMKHANA.

McGregor, l-b-w, Bhonsle	2
Tagg, c Devdhar, b Tilak	6
Smith, c Tilak, b Bhoonsle	22
Beck, c Bhanu, b Chiplunker	20
Captain Haughton, c Chiplunkar, b Barve	22
Captain Hope, b Bhonsle	15
Holman, c Godbole, b Bhonsle	1
Captain Clemson, not out	2
Hancock, c Bhanu, b Bhonsle	0
Howell and Capt. Stanger Leathes did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total for 8 wickets	105

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

The meet to-day was at the turning to Chinchwad station on the Bombay road, a distance of about 10½ miles from Poona; and, the time appointed was, as usual 6-30 a.m. It was a soft misty morning with a distinct look of rain about it, which turned later on into a typical "soft day" to use an Irish colloquialism. A soft day comes, as it were, midway between rain and a Scotch mist. The result, however, is just the same and we were all pretty well wet through before we got home.

Turning eastwards off the road the Master let hounds go at once, and drew right handed down to a shallow nullah and ridge of rocks which lie about a mile south-east of the meet. On our way there we saw some chinkara some 500 yards away on our left. The rocks being drawn blank, the Master swung round lefthanded and took us in a northerly direction. In consequence we passed quite close to where we had seen the chinkara and, when hounds picked up a line, the question was whether it was that of chinkara or not. The ground was fairly soft however and a slot speedily settled the question; so hounds were taken in at once. Continuing northwards, just after we crossed the Old Bombay Road hounds picked up a line on the lower slopes of a solitary knoll. To our delight the Jack headed eastwards at first, but unfortunately he swung round left-handed and took us northwards in the direction of Dehu. Those of us who remembered two runs on similar days last year on more or less the lines we were now taking, knew what to expect; but, there was little advantage in that, as it was impossible to avoid the deep, heavy going which lay before us. It needs a good horse really fit, to keep anywhere near hounds over this bit of country when it is wet.

Fortunately hounds ran into their Jack in a couple of miles but all the horses were by this time showing signs of distress, and it was very much a case of "bellows to mend" with most of them. It had been a case of go as hard as you can while you can, and then keep on going somehow.

The brush was presented to Miss Martin and the mask to Major Mercer.

The Master then took us to Y. Hill. It was obvious that scent was lying well and we might kill a fox there. Crossing the Bombay Road near the 13th milestone we moved across the valley to Temple Spur and there hounds picked up a line. This took us straight down to the wire fence by the railway, where there was a slight check. A hare had got up just to the right of hounds; and, when they turned right handed apparently after it, we thought it must be riot. The Master, however, lifted them forward about fifty yards and hit off the line again. We now headed straight back to the Hill, and then turned left-handed along its southern slopes. Half way along the fox had turned right up the Hill which here is very steep and rugged. As hounds were going up we saw some chinkara on the crest and the Master determined to stop hounds and go back to Temple Spur.

Thence we followed the main nullah southwards, and soon Captain Middleton who was riding wide on the right tallied a fox away. This fox too took us close to the railway at first, and then swung round right handed. He took us along the lower slopes of Temple Spur to near the centre of the Y and then turned right handed upon to the highest part, and followed the tail westward (Y. Hill lies with one arm pointing N. E.; the other Temple Spur S. E.; and the tail E. and W.). When near the end of it he crossed the ridge to the northern slopes. Here a fox was viewed heading back eastwards. The Master was shown the spot where he was viewed and hallooed hounds on to the line. A little later, however, it seemed probable that this, unfortunately, was a fresh fox. Hounds had run straight down the hill and a couple seemed to be following a line westwards along the lower slopes. Our new fox soon turned right handed over the crest of the hill and after running left handed along the southern slopes for a short way, turned straight downhill to a nullah which runs southward to the Railway. The Master and one of the Whips descended the hill on foot, whilst another rode round; and, arrived at bottom, gave the Master his horse. Thereafter one of the dismounted Whips made a desperate effort to follow hounds on foot. They were hunting slowly and he kept fairly near them, but his efforts on foot instead of decreasing his voice seemed almost to increase it, when rating a hound it certainly seemed louder than it had been before. A curious effect this; could it possibly have been meant as a hint; eventually Mr. Reynolds very kindly gave him his horse, but he lost nothing through his generosity. Scent had been getting worse and now failed altogether. The master then turned homeward but, just north of Nagri he turned eastwards and made a wide right handed chukkar back to the meet hoping for another fox *en route*. All was in vain however.

Amongst the ladies present were Lady Willingdon and Miss Egerton, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Fordyee, Miss Martin, Mrs. Shephard and Mrs. Quinn; amongst the men were General Aitken, Mr. Robertson, the Rev. Mr. Ryall, Colonel Baddeley, Captain Venn Ellis, Captain Garuthers, Captain Goldie, Captain Dudley, Major Maule; Mr. Gordon, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bolton, Captain Howell, Major Mercer, Captain Middleton, Mr. Reid, Mr. Hylett, Mr. Symmonds, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Marshall.

I hear the unentered hounds with whom the Master has been working steadily are getting into fine form. They certainly put up a great performance yesterday when they killed a brace of foxes and should soon be ready to be entered with the other hounds.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

At Gravesend, Kent beat Somerset by nine wickets.

Eton beat Harrow, at Lords, by four wickets.

Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire, at Huddersfield by an innings and 8 runs.

Players beat Gentlemen at the Oval by 241 runs, and Sussex beat Warwickshire at Hastings by 259 runs.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middle sex (6)	11..	1..	7..	2..	1..	0..	42..50..		84.00
Kent (1).....	13..	0..	8..	3..	2..	0..	51..65..		78.46
Surrey 3)....	14..	0..	8..	4..	0..	2..	52..70..		74.28
Warwick (11)	11..	1..	6..	2..	1..	1..	37..50..		74.00
Hampshire(10)	15..	1..	7..	2..	3..	2..	44..70..		62.55
Nortiants (4)	12..	1..	4..	3..	1..	3..	30..55..		54.54
Notts (5) .....10..		1..	2..	5..	1..	1..	26..45..		57.78
Essex (15) ...11..		0..	4..	3..	0..	4..	29..55..		52.50
Sussex (7) ....12..		1..	4..	2..	2..	3..	28..55..		50.99
Leicester (14)	13..	1..	5..	1..	1..	5..	27..60..		45.00
Yorkshire (2)	16..	1..	4..	3..	6..	2..	35..75..		46.66
Lancs (8) ....14..		1..	4..	2..	3..	4..	29..65..		44.61
Derby (13)....10..		1..	3..	0..	0..	6..	15..45..		33.33
Worcester (12)	13..	1..	1..	1..	4..	1..	6..15..	60..	30.00
Somerset (16)	10..	0..	1..	0..	1..	0..	5..50..		9.09
Gloucester (9)	11..	1..	0..	0..	1..	9..	1..50..		00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points for a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

THE DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Great Britain opposed France in the preliminary heat of the Davis Lawn tennis Cup to-day, and Mavrogordato (Britain) beat Garmot (France) 4/6; 7/5; 9/7; 6/2

Parke beat Decugis, 6—2, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

LONDON TO PARIS.

AIR-RACE WON BY BROCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The air-race from London to Paris and back was won by the American, Brock, in seven hours three minutes six seconds, at the average speed of 71 miles an hour.

COMPETITOR FALLS INTO THE SEA.

LONDON, July 11.

While competing in the London-Paris-London air-race, Lord Carbery fell into the Channel midway across. A steamer picked him up, and he was transferred to H. M. battleship St. Vincent.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition last evening the Middlesex after a one-sided game beat the Chinsura by 3 goals to love. The Indians were entirely on the defensive.

Mohan Bagan beat Sava Bazar by two goals to love. The form displayed by the winners was extremely disappointing. In fact the losers had quite as much of the game as their opponents.

The Dalhousie v. Argyll match in connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition this evening drew no less than 12,000 spectators, the military winning by the only goal of the evening which was beautifully headed in by Payne the military centre off a free kick for foul throw against the Dalhousie. The first half was very exciting, Dalhousie making desperate attempts to draw level and had they been better served at the centre they might have succeeded. In the second half a drizzle rendered the ground and ball slippery and play became desultory.

The E.B.S. Railway made rings round Forfarshire whom they beat by five goals to love.

PUNJAB SANITATION,

ACTIVITY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 11.

The Punjab Government has been giving unusual attention to the sanitation question. A resolution on the development of rural sanitation appeared last week. The present week's "Gazette" reviews the annual sanitary report, while a further resolution dealing with town-planning and congested areas is promised.

The present resolution states:—"The voluntary co-operation of the people themselves is esential for any radical improvement in the health of the province. It must be many years before the mist of prejudice and superstition is dissipated by the light of sanitation, but the results achieved show that the hopes of ultimate success are not unjustifiefid."

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SHERWOODS IN SCORING VEIN.

GUNNERS BEATEN—6-0.

A large crowd turned out to witness the meeting between the Sherwood Foresters and the Royal Garrison Artillery on Saturday, when the former claimed the victory by the substantial margin of six goals, the Gunners failing to score. The shower of rain, which fell earlier in the evening made the ground somewhat slippery, otherwise the conditions were ideal for football. Of course, the heavy Gunners were outclassed in every department, but they were strong enough to make the Sherwoods go hard for every point they scored. There were also many raids on the infantry charge, but none of them ever looked like fructifying.

In the first half the Sherwoods scored twice, through Cunningham and Boot, and in the second period added four points, the same players sharing honours. The chief interest in the game was the work of the winning front line. Carwood seemed off his game, but Boot, Cunningham, Thornley and Mee gave an exhibition of as pretty forward work as has been yet seen in the tournament. There was hardly any attempt to play to the gallery, and an entire absence of selfishness. The Gunners' defence played a desperately hard game, but the opposing forwards, helped by their splendid half line, deservedly beat them half a dozen times. Quinn, who made his first appearance this season, twice got his hands on the ball, but couldn't stay it. He could hardly be blamed, except on one occasion, for most of the drives were at close quarters.

Unwin and his *vis-a-vas* Thompson did great things for their respective sides. The former is not what one would call a hard worker. But he seems to have an instinctive faculty for being in the right place. He uses his head to great advantage, and never kicks aimlessly. Sutton is the worker on the half line. He goes the entire hour, scarcely showing any fatigue, and, like the skipper always feeds his forwards with judgment Hampton, who was again out, was quite prominent in tackling, and if he will only borrow a leaf from Buyford's book, and learn not to kick out aimlessly, he will make as good a back as his partner.

Spain, the Gunners' right extreme, was prominent for some excellent runs. The rest of the line hardly showed up.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Buyford and Hampton, backs; Hayward, Unwin and Sutton, halves; Carwood, Thornley, Boot, Cunningham and Mee, forwards.

R. G. A.:—Quinn, goal; Roach and Gavin, backs; Warren, Thompson and Holden, halves; Spain, Powell, Capt. Roche, O'Kieff and Llewlyn, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

Goals.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Ags'	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	6	6	0	0	25	1	12
Bombay Gymkhana ...	6	4	1	1	7	2	9
Bombay Athletic	7	3	3	1	11	8	7
R. G. A. Bombay	7	2	3	2	7	13	6
Grant Medicals	7	1	3	3	3	12	5
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	6	1	3	2	3	9	4
Hornets	7	1	5	1	2	13	3

SECOND DIVISION.

GYMKHANA DRAW WITH G. I. P.

The meeting between the Gymkhana "A" and the G. I. P. Institute was looked forward to, as the latter were the only team that had challenged the Gymkhana thus far to its right to the double points in each match. A draw of one goal each resulted; and is a fair index of the run of the game. Early in the game the onlookers thought the G. I. P. had scored, the ball running along the goal line. Before the interval the Institute had registered a point, and changed over with a lead. The Gymkhana, however, began to assert themselves, and about half way through the second period drew level, and thereafter continued to have the better of the argument. A second after the whistle went for time, the Gymkhana centre netted, but, of course, the point wasn't allowed.

The railway team had more football in them, but their opponents had the advantage of weight, and as the game wore on this handicap told. The game was hard fought and interesting throughout.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	7	5	0	2	27	4	12
Y. M. C. A.	6	5	1	0	10	3	10
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	6	3	1	2	13	6	8
Institute Luso-Indiano.	5	3	2	0	11	8	6
Customs Athletic Club	7	1	4	2	9	18	4
Rangers	7	0	5	2	3	26	2
Telegraph R. Club ...	6	0	4	2	4	12	2

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I:—Bombay Athletic v. G. I. P. Athletic, Cooperage, 5-45.

Division II:—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Telegraphs, Marine Lines, 5-45.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

A telegraphic advice has been received by the Bombay Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from the Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the Directors will recommend the following at the forthcoming Half Yearly Meeting:—

A Dividend of £ 2. 3. 0 per share, subject to deduction for Income-tax. Dollars 3½ lakhs to the credit of the Silver Reserve Fund; dollars 4 lakhs to be writen off on premises account; and dollars 20½ lakhs to be carried forward to next half year.

THE WEATHER,

RAINFALL TEN INCHES IN DEFECT.

There were several heavy showers of rain on Saturday, but not sufficient to make up any of the arrears of rainfall in Bombay. Up to Saturday morning the total rainfall this year in the city had been 19.04 inches, which is practically ten inches in defect.

Yesterday was for the most part fine, and would add to the arrears of rainfall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th July '14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 11th July. 1913	1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	0 03	19 04	42 89	13 98
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 08	22 23	51 56	14 55
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 03	22 19	51 06	14 07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 02	23 63	53 92	13 83

WHERE WOMEN RULE.

THE MATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN MALABAR.

At the London School of Economics, Clare Market, W. C., on June 24, Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, of the Madras High Court of Justice, gave an address on "Where Women Rule—the Matriarchal System of the Nairs in Malabar," says "The Times." Lord Dunedin presided.

Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair said that among the Nairs family property was inalienable and impartible. There were social marriages among the middle and lower-class Nairs, but not among the Royal or ruling families. He referred to a practice under which a bridegroom was given permission to visit his bride for six months, though the union was intended to be permanent. There was no religious ceremony, but astrologers consulted the horoscopes of the parties. Such unions, though not sanctioned by law or religion, were generally permanent. The husband would do everything in his wife's name and the property was under her control. The speaker then described three types of matrimony in Malabar; the first was followed by representatives of ancient rajahs and had nothing like a marriage about it. The husband lived in the lady's house and was fed and maintained there, only visiting his own home occasionally. That prevailed among the higher classes, and there was no marriage. The second type was a system under which there were really two families. The wife had the home of her maternal family—that of her mother. There her property was, and it belonged to her along with others. She generally lived there, but she also went to her husband's home. There she lived with her husband's maternal relatives. The third type was that in which the husband found a home for his wife in his own house. That was the practice in cases where the husband was a man who could acquire property himselc. These three systems had gone on for the past 3,000 years. All three were necessary to understand the family life of the race.

Agitation, he continued, was now going on in this country for a good deal that had already been recognized in his own country, and which the British Courts of Justice had always taken into consideration. The Hindu law secured for woman her maintenance—first by her father, next by her husband, and then by her son, and, failing these sources of support, by the State, but this last resort was not now accessible. There was no divorce law. The wife shared her husband's property, and on marriage her own property continued to be hers. By English law husband and wife were regarded as having but one will that of the husband. (Laughter.) A far more advantageous position was given to women by his native law. If the husband had no property the wife left him. In olden days she was not obliged to live alone with him and when she did do so it was only if she were more comfortable in so doing. Otherwise, she would return to her own home, which she could look upon as a refuge from him. Property was vested in the woman. In conclusion, the speaker pointed out that the systems he had described were waning as the result of Western influence.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAJA.

SHOPKEEPER'S REMARKABLE STORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Yesterday, at the Kyd Street Police Court, before Mr. Camell, a Mahomedan shopkeeper, named Akbar Hossain, made an application against the Raja of Mohishadal and his Secretary charging them with assault and wrongful confinement. The Raja had also brought a charge of trespass against Akbar.

In his application, Akbar also alleged that several officers of the Calcutta police had wilfully neglected to take cognisance of his complaint, and induced him by threat and offer of money to compromise the matter.

Akbar alleged that he went to the Raja's house in Wellesly Street at night as he had received three letters of invitation purporting to have been written by the Rani and while there he was so severely assaulted by the Raja and his men that he became unconscious and was detained in hospital for twenty-one days.

The matter will come up for hearing, on Monday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES.—June 25th, at Ashdale Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of A. C. Holmes, I.C.S., of a son.

SCOTT.—June 23rd, at Rockcliffe Nursing Home, Mussoorie, the wife of W. A. Scott, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JONES.—June 23rd, at Pegu, Dorothy May, the wife of A. E. Jones, late of the Excise Department and Police.

AGA.—July 10 at Petit Mansion Sleater Road. Aimai wife of Jeahangir Cursetji Aga and daughter of Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy. Aged 40.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Col. P. R Cadell, Commanding.

July 13.

502. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 14th Inst.—"C" Class Firing.
Wednesday 15th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 16th, Friday 17th and Saturday 18th Inst. "H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 19th Inst.jCorps Spoon Shoot, 600 and 700 Yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

503. Maxim Gun Class.—"G" Company Maxim Gun Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.

504. Signalling Class.—"G" Company Signalling Class will parade on Mondays and Fridays at 7-30 a.m. each week for instruction under Sergt. Ferrers Nicholson.

505. Lecture.—A lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Corps Head-Quarters on Thursday evenng 16th Inst. at 7-15 p.m. The Miniature Range will not be open on that evening.

506. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 14th Inst. at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.
With reference to the rifle shooting programme for 1914 the Commanding Officer has decided that for June 19th and July 5th and 19th, in the event of there not being sufficient competitors, one spoon will be given in each class for the best total scores of the three days added together.
(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg.Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

July 11.

208 Transfer.—The following Transfer will take effect in No. 2 Company from 15th April 1914:—
Gunner C. Mc. G. Clerk from "B" to "A" Sub-Section.
(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HOUSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain A. H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandants.

July 13.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 18th Inst.—Corpl. E. C. Reid.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at at 7-30 a. m. to-morrow Tuesday the 14th Inst. (weather permitting Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting Saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. There will be no Drills at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 14th Inst. owing to the Hall not being available.
4. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday morning the 15th Inst. at 7-30 a.m.
(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

A wall of a two storied chawl at Haines Road, Bombay, came down suddenly on Friday. Fortunately only a portion of the chawl was tenanted and the occupants got safely out. The chawl has since been vacated.

CYCLING ACCIDENT.

Mr. W. Mooney, of Colaba, was on Friday night cycling along Apollo Street, when the front wheel picked up an old horse-shoe that was lying on the road, with the result that the wheel got jammed. He was thrown heavily on the road and was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to hospital, where he has been detained suffering from concussion of the brain.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESS

Miss Seereen Sorabji Paruck M.A., will give three lectures on "Science and Free-Will" in the series of the University Extension Addresses organised by the Social Service League, Bombay. The first lecture will be delivered to-day at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when Prof. R. Mars, M.A., Elphinstone College will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and four attacks and four deaths from cholera and one death from small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last. The plague attacks were reported one each from Market, Byculla and Worli. The total mortality from all cases during the above period was 69, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 114 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1721, out of which 18 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 3 of these latter, B Ward 2, C Ward 6, D Ward 1, E Ward 5, F Ward nil and G Ward 1.

WORRIED OVER DEBTS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Issak Haji Abdul Rehman, a dealer in boots, residing at Khadak. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been worried over his debts. On Friday he was found unconscious in a room and a letter written by him found in the room showed that he had taken opium to destroy himself. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. H. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday touching the death of a carpenter named Venkatachalam Pilly, aged about 52. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was employed in the G. I. P. Railway, and worked at the Byculla Station, was at about 11 o'clock in Thursday morning, walking on the left side of the down line and the driver of the Calcutta Postal Express, when nearing the Byculla Station, noticed this and whistled. An up local train was coming from the opposite direction. Immediately after the local train passed, the deceased made an attempt to cross the line. The driver of the express applied his brake, but it was too late, and the left buffer of the engine struck the deceased and he fell clear off the track. The train was stopped at Byculla and the deceased was removed to the station.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POSTAL ROBBERY.

GOLD AND SILVER STOLEN FROM A MAIL-BAG.

Mr. D. Muttrie, Presidency Post Master, has reported that on the 29th ultimo, a registered parcel containing silver valued at Rs. 161-12-6, and four bars of gold valued at Rs. 2,565, was despatched from the General Post Office to Peshawar by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from the Colaba Station. On arrival at Peshawar, the mail bag was found torn and the parcel, which contained property of the collective value of Rs. 2,926-12-6, missing.

GOANESE D A BICYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on Saturday, Abdul Razak Abdul Rahman, a cycle dealer, of Kalbadevi Road, charged Francis Mascarenhas, a goanese boy, with criminal breach of trust of a bicycle valued at Rs. 50.

The prosecution story was that the accused hired the bicycle from the complainant on the 4th instant, and failed to return it. On Friday the complainant met the accused at Dhobi Talao, and handed him over to the police, who recovered the cycle from one Rockie Antone, with whom it had been pledged for Rs. 9.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship ordered that he receive four stripes.

SLAUGHTE OF ANIMALS.

AN APPEAL TO THE CLERGY.

Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Honorary Manager of the Humanitarian Fund, has addressed the following letter to the Bishops and clergy in India:—

Reverend Sirs,

Having learnt from the "Bombay Chronicle" of 20th instant that the Calcutta S.P.C.A. has addressed the Bishops in India requesting that Sunday July 5th (4th after Trinity) may be observed as "Animals Sunday," I respectfully beg you, Rev. Sirs, to kindly realise the various *diabolical* cruelties to poor animals *inseparably* connected with the Meat Trade.

If you will kindly study the facts given in the pamphlets published by the order of the Golden Age, 153-155, Brompton Road, London, S. W., you will find that *millions* of poor, dumb, defenceles, harmless timid animals, specially bred for human food—
(1) are *suffocatingly* overcrowded in trains,
(2) are kept without water and food for many hours,
(3) are *mercilessly* beaten,
(4) are throat-cutted while fully conscious,
(5) are skinned while *alive*

Any servant of God with a feeling heart can easily see that all talk of prevention of cruelty to animals is nonsense so long as poor animals are *daily* subjected to *terrible* sufferings in trains, ships, markets and slaughter houses.

You, Reverend Sirs, believe that *Blessed are the Merciful, for they shall obtain Mercy*, and so I pray that you may kindly use your *very* great influence to induce flesh-eaters in India to become vegetarians after the example of thousands of Englishmen and other Europeans and Americans.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

June 1912	Rs. 22,00,96,000.
June 1913	Rs. 27,82,03,000.
June 1914	Rs. 24,71,40,000.

Sir Edward Maclagan returns from leave in December when he reverts to the Punjab Commission.

The Hon'ble William Meyer, I.C.S., K.C.I.E., leave Simla on the 17th instant. The dates of his visits thereafter are:—Bombay, 19th to 21st; Calcutta, 23rd and 24th; Purulia, 25th; Ranchi, 26th to 28th; and Simla, 30th.

Dr. Aurel Stein, the Central Asian explorer, is now in Kansu having been compelled by the increasing temperature to leave the Lop desrt, where he could remain only so long as he was able to transport water for his party in the form of ice.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

LECTURE AT THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar delivered an address, under the auspices of the Student's Brotherhood on Saturday, on "Indian Emigration," Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Mr. Muzumdar, in the course of his address, said:—The subject of Indian Emigration, and that is of Indian labour in the Colonies, for the bulk of Indian emigrants are labourers, has been rather strongly, I might say almost rudely, brought to our notice by events in South Africa last year. Recent events in Canada would appear to sustain our interest in it. And possible events in other parts of the world, such as the impending exclusion of Indians from Australia and New Zealand, may awaken us to our sense of responsibility in the lot of those who have been so long out of sight and out of mind. I have no intention of entering on the political aspect of the question. A good deal has to be said on the grounds of Indian opinion, and something has also to be said, no doubt on the grounds of Colonial opinion and the difficulties of the Imperial Government, particularly in the case of the self-Governing colonies. But I am onot going to deal to-day with the greater question of what British Citizenship means for us. That needs no argument. I only want to give you to-day a sketch of existing conditions, the movements of Indian emigration, the number of emigrants, the class of people who emigrate, the methods of recruitment particularly of indentured labourers, the colonies to which they go, the terms on which they are admitted, the condition of idenure, the nature of the work they do, the general conditions under which they live, the scope for reform, and the prospects, if any, they have before them.

TWO MILLION INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA.

In all there are nearly two million Indians outside India, scattered all over the world, in over twenty different colonies, mostly in the British Empire. Indian emigration is not a recent movement. It began nearly eighty years ago. It was the abolition of slavery in 1824 that gave it the chief impetus. The planters in the tropical colonies, bereft of their slaves and faced with ruin, could only save themselves if they could get some sort of cheap labour in some way from somewhere. And slavery being abolished, indentured labour began, the conditions in the very beginning not being, perhaps, very different. On an average for the last ten years 17,500 Indians left India every year, and 8,500 returned. So that the net outflow from India has been about 9,000 every year. The Indian population outside India is as follows:—

Australia	6,644
Canada	4,500
South Africa, (Natal 133,034; Transval 10,048; Cape Colony 15,000	158,082
British Guiana	132,984
Trinidad	107,433
Jamaica	15,415
Windward Islands, St. Lucia	2,523
Grenada	2,262
St. Vincent	.....
Fiji	39,314
Strait Settlements	108,471
Federated Malay States	123,000
Ceylon	900,000
Mauritius	259,975
British East Africa, Nairobi	3,071
Mombasa	5,000
Uganda	3,000
Seychelles	150
Bahawas	1
Sierra Leone	24
Barbados	4
Northern Nigeria	30
British Honduras	200
Total British Empire	1,872,578
Dutch Colony of Surinam	27,358
Total outside India	1,899,936

Indian emigration is of two kinds "regulated" and non-regulated." The Indian Emigration Act of 1908—which is a consolidating act—regulates Indian emigration under contract of labour, the labourers contracting to serve colonial employers, in other words "indentured labour." All other emigration, emigration of unindentured labourers, traders and such other people is unrestricted and unregulated by the Government of India.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

The speaker here described the methods of recruiting indentured labour, and went on to say that the Government of India has the power of prohibiting emigration to any country on the ground that mortality among emigrants in that country is very excessive, that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants on their arrival and during their residence, and that agreements made with the emigrants before their departure have not been fulfilled. As against this, the opponents of the method of recruiting and dispatch say that the emigration is not so much voluntary as forced. The recruiters go canvassing, inducing, coaxing and getting recruits to emigrate by some means or another, and that it is difficult to supervise and control the way in which they do their work. The recruits are mostly from the class of agriculturists in distress. The majority do not realize where they are going, on which terms and what sort of conditions awaiting them. As Sir Benjamin Robertson said in his evidence before the recent South African Commission. "They have no comprehension of what it means. They won't try to understand. They have no idea but to get away from India owing to some domestic or caste trouble or something of the sort." After recruitment they are all brought together for registration. The registering officer puts them three qutestions, in the answers to which they appear to have been instructed by the recruiters, and which they answer in chorus. The questions are 1. Where are you going? 2. How long are you going for? and 3. Do you go willingly? It is said that in one instance the officer reversed the order of questions and the answers were:—Do you go willingly? Fiji. Where are you going?—Five years. How long are you going for?—Yes.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION.

We might now consider the effect of Indian Emigration (1) on the Colonies concerned, (2) on India, and (3) on the emigrant himself. As regards the Colonies, and particularly the tropical Colonies, there can be no two opinions. It is Indian emigration that has been largely responsible for the development of these colonies. It has supplied them with labour that they could not have obtained in sufficient quantity or efficient quality from any other sources. We are even told that the thrifty and persevering habits of the Indian emigrants have also had "an educative effect on those among whom he has come to live and his example and his competition have introduced new habits of industry and improved methods of agriculture." In tropical colonies, therefore, Indian immigration is not only tolerated but welcomed, not only wanted but actively encouraged. It is in temperate regions that there is a conflict, in regions like South Africa, Canada, Australasia, the uplands of East Africa, regions naturally suited for white colonization. It is here that there is a conflict of race and colour. It is usually suggested by the colonist that the conflict centres round the standard of living. He does not want his standard to be lowered by the influx of a people whose standard of comfort and living is lower than his. That is what the South African Act of last year plainly says. And that is what the Canadian says to-day. But at the bottom, one is inclined to think, it is not a conflict of standards, race or colour. It is essentially and solely a clash of interests. That, I submit, is the crux of the whole situation. The effect of Indian emigration on India itself is not very great. A net outflow of 9000 men a year, or a total of about 2 millions outside India, in a population of 315 millions has no great appreciable economic effect on the country as a whole. It has been suggested that Indian emigration is a very good thing. Population in India presses on the soil. There is considerable overcrowding. And emigration relieves it. The greater the emigration the less the liability to famines. Well, there has been emigration for the last 80 years. But famines have not been averted yet. Nor can they be averted by a net outflow of 9,000 men a year. The causes of famines are various and many. But they certainly do not lie in the theory of an overpopulated India. For, India, backward as it is yet in agricultural methods and in manufactures, is yet able to produce enough for its own existence. Even in famine years our large export of corn does not cease.

Apart from the general treatment the indentured labourer has little prospect in the Colony. Detached from India, attached to nothing except work on the estate, remote from all civilization, he stagnates.

Another serious drawback lies in the fact of there being very few women among the emigrants. This I gather has some very undesirable effects. Then it is said that there is no proper and efficient control over the employers, and the conditions under which the labourer lives, except the control of Colonial officers which naturally leans towards Colonial interests. There is considerable lack of information too.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The one great plea for the justification of the indenture system is that it means official supervision. But official supervision means Colonial supervision. And Colonial supervision is not Indian supervision in Indian interests. Various suggestions may be made to meet that purpose. There must be first of all greater Government control in the matter of recruitment, over the doings of recruiters, sub-agents and Colonial agents. At present, moreover, recruiting is spread over diffused and scattered areas. Concentration of area would enable, more efficient supervision. The consolidation of the offices of Colonial Agents and Indian Protectors has also been urged. As regards the conditions of those who are already in the Colonies, there might be travelling agents of the Government of India (like the recent committee) regularly visiting the Colonies and reporting on the conditions there. Or there might be Indian representatives permanently stationed in the Colonies with something like consular functions reporting regularly to the Government of India. An inter-departmental committee of the India and Colonial Offices at Whitehall would also be very useful, a permanent body that would be able to look after both Indian and Colonial interests, decide questions of indenture, re-indenture, settlements and conditions generally. Above all there must be a change to free labour. The indenture system is bad, and gives scope for abuse. It arose from the abolition of slavery, and is still a way removed from free labour. It has already been discontinued in the case of one great Colony. It must be strongly and actively discouraged in the case of the other Colonies, and ultimately stopped altogether, so that free labour has the chance it deserves. If the Colonies want Indian labour, let them pay for it, let them give good terms and let them have *free* labour.

The Immigration Act was a few years ago consolidated and amended so as further to restrict emigration under indenture, allowing it only from certain ports and to countries that have satisfied the Government of India that sufficient provision is made for the protection of emigrants during their residence therein. In 1910 the Act was amended to give the Government of India power to discontinue emigration not only on specific grounds laid down previously, but in any case where they consider that sufficient ground exists for taking such a step. And from 1st July, 1911, indentured emigration to Natal ceased. That was a great step taken by the Government of India, a step that may well be followed in the case of other Colonies. But still the lot of the Indian emigrant in far off lands is not what it might be. There is plenty of room for investigation and plenty of room for governmental action. There is no reason to doubt for one moment that the Government of India is not fully alive to the matter. They realise the situation and their responsibility; and in the case of one great Colony they have made a firm stand. They appointed also a Committee some time ago to visit the different Crown Colonies and investigate on the spot. But the subject is a vaster one, the questions are larger, the issues involved are deeper than can be possibly and adequately dealt with by a Committee of two however arduous and ardent. The Government of India is doing and will no doubt do its best. But it is an Imperial question. And an Imperial question can only be solved by Imperial action. For the question concerns not only the treatment of Indian labourers but of British citizens. The subject is one which not only deserves but can only be thoroughly investigated by a Royal Commission, which would represent both Colonial and Indian interests. Such an investigation would be an essential preliminary. And on such an investigation only we may base our hope that sooner or later, the sooner the better, steps would be taken to ensure that the lot of the Indian labourer far from home, toiling in trying climates and amid trying conditions, will be to-morrow a little better than it is to-day. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman observed that Mr. Muzumdar had studied his subject with thoroughness, but he thought that he had spoken of indentured labour somewhat mildly. He thought strong expressions were required about a system of labour which was not only remote from free labour, but closely allied, or even exactly similar, to slavery. It was highly descreditable to the British Empire, to the Colonies and to the Government of India, but mostly discreditable to the people of India that such labour should be allowed to be recruited in this country. If population were pressing in India, some excuse might be found for the Government of India sanctioning the system, but no such reason existed. Recruiters came here and induced people to go to the Colonies when they did not understand the nature of their service. The emigration being of a purely artificial character the sooner this indentured labour ceased to be tolerated by the people and the Government, so much the better would it be for all. (Applause.) However, he did not agree with those who said that the Indian had no right to go out of India. The Indian had as much right to go out to any country that he liked to go to and live in as anyone else had to come to this country. (Applause).

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman and the lecturer, the speaker describing the former as a geographical mistake of God, and the Chairman, in reply, saying that he did not think any sort of mistake was made when he was born or came out to this country or when he was in the chair there that evening. (Laughter).

MR. ASQUITH TO WOMEN.

DEPUTATION FROM EAST END WORKERS.

Mr. Asquith at Downing-street in mail week received a deputation of six women representing the East London Federation of Suffragettes. They were introduced by Mrs. Scurr, and all addressed the Premier on the economic condition of women workers. Mrs. Hughes handed the Prime Minister a hair-brush, valued at 10s. 6d., and pointed out that for her share of making it she received 2d. She had to make 200 holes for five farthings, and had worked forty-three years at the trade.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said. "The case you have presented comes to this: That the economic conditions under which women labour in a community like the East End of London are such that neither by legislation nor perhaps by administration can you get substantial and intelligent reform unless women themselves have a voice in choosing their representatives in Parliamen." Mr. Asquith declared that even if women over twenty-one had a vote, exercised it, and returned to the House of Commons people who were in sympathy with their wishes in the matter, they would still find the legislative problem, he would not say insoluble, but excessively difficult, and it could not be solved by any short cut or any heroic remedy.

On one point he was in complete agreement with them. "If you are going to give the franchise to women, give it to them on the same terms as men. If the change has got to come we must face it boldly and give it on a thoroughly democratic basis."

With regard to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Asquith said: "I shall be very glad to speak to the Home Secretary about these cases and consult him about it. There is not the slightest disposition to be vindictive. There is no desire to interfere with the fullest expression of free speech and the proper organisation of opinion in all forms, right or wrong."

KOTTAYAM MURDER APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 11.

Mr. Subbier resumed his arguments in the Buckingham-Stephens appeal case yesterday. He dealt with the external appearances. The circumstances he dwelt on were that the body of the deceased was covered with a blanket from neck to foot, that there was no gun near the deceased at the time of his death, that the gun was subsequently introduced, that the muzzle of the gun was touching the forehead, and that there were other details which showed that the deceased was murdered. He then proceeded to deal with the authors of the deed, concluding from the examination of the records of other evidence that the gun was loaded by the first prisoner and fired by the second prisoner.

Messrs. Seshier and Mullore Govinda Pilly replied briefly.

The court then rose for the day. Judgment was reserved.

CHARTING THE OCEANS.

STACKHOUSE EXPEDITION PLANS.

A SEVEN YEAR'S CRUISE

The British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition, of which Mr. J. Foster Stack-house is the commander, will start from London in December next, for a seven years' cruise for the purpose of charting dangerous areas on the high seas and settling doubtful questions relating to the existence of rocks and shallows in the new tracks that will come into use with the opening of the Panama Canal. Some details of the expedition have already been made public, but the scheme of the cruise has only just been settled, says the "Manchester Guardian." The expedition will be principally occupied with hydrographical and survey work—the former in the hands of Captain Rupert Jones, R.N.R., of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, and the latter to be undertaken by Lieutenant C. N. Humphreys, of the Royal Flying Corps.

Though it will visit the Antarctic coast, and has secured for the purpose Captain Scott's old ship, the Discovery, there will be no attempt to penetrate the interior of the Antarctic continent. The expedition will content itself with the useful work of surveying the uncharted coastline of the Weddell Sea quadrant on the outward voyage, while on the homeward voyage it will visit King Edward VII. Land to survey as much as it can of the area between that coast and Graham Land.

UNSOUNDED SEAS.

This journey of seven years has been timed so that as far as possible the ship shall visit each area to be surveyed during the summer season of that area. Its principal work will, of course, be to take soundings. There are large tracts in all the oceans where a thorough oceanographical survey has never been made. The existing charts record the reports of various captains over long periods of time, and even as to the existence of certain islands there exist the strongest doubts, while there is a wide variation between the different reports as to position of certain rocks. In other areas submerged rocks are reported from time to time, discovered by the more dangerous method of vessels striking upon them and as the draught of vessels increases so there distressing discoveries tend to be made.

It is not possible in the limited space of a newspaper article to give more than a bare outline of the work which the expedition has set itself. It will begin in the North Atlantic ocean. Its first port of call will be Reykjavik, and in the course of the voyage thither an effort will be made to settle the old question of the existence or position of the Island of Busse, which has been reported by generations of captains and pooh-poohed by other generations of captains.

ON THE ATLANTIC ROUTES.

Its next work will be on the track of the transatlantic steamers, and the greater part of the summer and winter routes will be surveyed for the exact charting of certain shallow areas which are known to exist. Thence the Discovery will proceed by a zig-zag course to the West Indies, and so by the coast of Brazil to Rio. Between Rio and Monte Video the vessel will proceed into the ocean to take some seventy soundings and to clear up certain doubtful questions. Thence they will cross the South Atlantic Ocean to the Cape and from here they will make their first expedition to the South Polar seas, via Kerguelen Island across the westward drift to Kemp Land and Enderby Land, working back towards Coast Land. Turning northwards they will survey the islands about South Georgia and return to the Cape.

Next they begin their eastward voyage. After visiting Madagascar and Mauritius they will survey the channel between the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the mainland, and settle the safe track of ships between Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. They then survey the route to Bombay. After calling at that port they return into the Indian Ocean to make a survey of the Seychelles, cross to Keeling and Christmas Islands, and go northward to Ceylon. They will sound the principal channels of the coast route to Japan, and next will go north into the Sea of Okhotsk for magnetic observations. There is a theory that in this sea is the opposite axis of the Magnetic Pole, and experiments will be made with dipping needles to see if the magnetic focus can be discovered.

PANAMA CANAL AND NEW TRACKS IN THE PACIFIC.

Then they will steer in the Pacific, for here a most important part of their work will be undertaken. With the opening of the Panama Canal new tracks for vessels must come into use, and a wider knowledge of the channels of the Pacific archipelagos will have to be acquired. Accordingly, they will survey the principal groups of islands on the track between Panama and the ports of China and Japan. With the exception of the small area traversed by the cable ships and the few steamship lines that ply between San Francisco or Vancouver and the Chinese ports the soundings of the North Pacific are almost unknown. Accordingly, the expedition will use Sydney as a base for a further voyage among the islands, and when this important work has been finished they will proceed suthward, *via* New Zealand, to King Edward's Land for the purpose of surveying the section of the coast of the Antarctic continent in the direction of Graham Land.

Thence they will sail for Cape Horn, passing through the Straits of Magellan from east to west, and sounding among the net-work of islands on the deeply indented coast of Patagonia to see whether a safe route among them can be discovered. Such a route would mean the saving of some 300 miles to a vessel proceeding up or down the coast. Thence they will return once more to islands in the South Pacific, and they will proceed by way of the Austral Islands to Clipperton Island and the Galapagos Islands (which belong to Ecuador), to return home by the Panama Canal, New York, and Halifax. If all goes well this will be about the year 1919. But the whole idea of the voyage is that time shall be taken for everything, and officers and crew have been signed on for seven years.

CHEVALIER CHAMPAGNE

Ex. Quality Ex. Dry

VINTAGE 1906.

(As supplied to the Viceroy). as well as to the Continental, Hotels, Clubs, and Messes.

Price Rs. 67 per one Doz. Quarts.

Rs. 71 per Two Doz. Pints.

Sole Importers:—

D. C. Oomrigar & Co.

Opp. Crawford Market,

BOMBAY.

ROLLS-ROYCE.

The leading motoring experts praise the Rolls-Royce beyond all other cars. In writing of it they do not say "it is as good as" or "there is none better"—they say the Rolls-Royce is "the best."

"The best car in the world"
Pall Mall Gazette.

"The world's premier car"
Liverpool Courier.

"The best car on earth"
Leeds Mercury.

To anyone interested we will send many other opinions from leading newspapers and motoring experts.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

THE IDEAL CAR

The latest

12 H. P. ROVER.

A trial will convince you that it is THE SWEETEST-RUNNING CAR MADE.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,

Head Office and Works: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder, Bombay. | Branch: Lucknow.

358B

Evans, Fraser & Co.

THIS IS YOUR QUESTION ??

Where can I get good, reliable and yet cheap footwear for myself and my family? I usually find cheap boots and shoes most uncomfortable and unreliable.

HERE IS OUR ANSWER !!

We can supply you with boots and shoes for Ladies, Men and Children at very low prices combined with style, shape, comfort and durability. Please pay us a visit.

Evans Fraser & Co. THE FORT HOUSE BOMBAY

FOR YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE DENTISTRY.

CONSULT AN EMINENT DENTIST ABOUT YOUR TEETH FREE.

Dr. Carr D.D.S., (Late Dr. Boyes.)
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
(Opposite Clock Tower).
Bombay.

India's Leading Exponent of Painless English and American Dentistry.

The only Dentist in Bombay who guarantees absolutely Painless Extractions by means of his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic (no cocaine). From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a setting without the slightest feeling or pain.

Artificial Teeth fitted on the latest and every known method.

Permanent fillings. Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Highest class work guaranteed. Lowest possible fees charged.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays 10 to 12.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

ASQUITH'S OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER

THE firs consideraion in the ordering of clothes is the Materials. No matter ow well-made the garments may be, unless the material is above reproach the result cannot be satisfactory.

ASQUITH fabrics not only possess special merit, but they never vary in quality—there is no second best.

Moreover, there is always about an ASQUITH suit a subtlety of style which is at once apparent even to the casual observer.

NAVY SERGE Lounge Suit	—	Rs. 35.
FANCY FLANNEL ,, ,,	—	,, 35
SILK & WOOL ,, ,,	—	,, 45.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

MEN'S TAILORS, **BOMBAY.**

POONA BRANCH—6, Arsenal Road.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	PAGE.
Lady Hardinge	8
Albania's Appeal	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLE.	
Death of Lady Hardinge	9
The War in Mexico	9
India and the Finance Bill	9
Foreign Policy	10
Storstad to Blame	10
Ulster Crisis	10
South African Affairs	10
Other Cables	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 9, 11 & 12
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The Weather	6
Indian Immigrations	7
Rose Back in Bombay	10
Bombay Legislative Council	14
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
World Salvanists	11
Highland Train Disaster	11
Fashions of To-day	15
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Police Oppression in Sind	11
LEGAL NEWS	12
SPORTING NEWS	6
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	5
ILLUSTRATIONS	11 & 15

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 13, 1914.

LADY HARDINGE.

The news of the death of Lady Hardinge comes as a profound shock to the whole of India. The sense of loss which will be felt in every class and community will be very real, for it is no exaggeration to say that Lady Hardinge's personality meant something more to people of all classes in this country than has been usually the case with a Viceroy's wife. Many good women have come to India from England to fill exalted positions; the recollection of not a few of them is with the people of this country a happy and grateful one. But Lady Hardinge filled the great position that was hers during the past nearly four years with a measure of grace, sympathy, sincerity and incessant zeal for doing good, which will cause her memory to be cherished and revered in a degree which has not been equalled, we may say without offence, by any of her predecessors. To us on this side of India the shock of her unexpected death comes with peculiar force and poignancy. It seems but a few weeks ago that this gracious woman, with all the charm and attraction that is produced rather by the outward courtesy of a simple and sympathetic disposition, than by the ostentatious condescension of an exalted person, was among us, full of energy, untiring in her honest appreciation and enjoyment of every function that had been arranged for her and Lord Hardinge, and ungrudging in her genial and grateful response to the cordiality with which she was received. She left these shores in the full hope of returning to take up again the task that she had carried on with so much devotion, and the people of Bombay looked forward to welcoming her on her return in a few weeks. It is difficult to appreciate the reality of the cruel blow that has been thus struck at the Viceroy, to whom the devoted and sympathetic assistance of his wife obviously meant so much, and the calamity that has fallen on this country. But much as it means to the people of this country to lose a Vicereine who associated herself so whole-heartedly with their interests, it is Lord Hardinge who has to suffer most, and there can be no question as to the deep and sincere sympathy that will be felt for him throughout the country in this great bereavement.

A mere record of the public work that Lady Hardinge performed during the last few years,—the conduct of the numerous existing societies for the relief of suffering, the organisation of new enterprises of this kind,—notable as it is, does not wholly reveal the value of her services to India. Possessed of the same strong sense of duty, the same capacity for seeing other people's needs and difficulties as they themselves see them, the same never-failing sympathy and courage that distinguishes Lord Hardinge's character, she utilised the opportunities of her position for the benefit of those whom she was able to serve to the full. No case in which she could possibly hope to do good ever failed to interest her or to be accorded the fullest assistance it was in her power to give, and whenever she could intervene with propriety in a just cause the appeal to do so was certain to command her sympathy. It is related that an Indian lady who was once granted an audience of Lady Hardinge to lay before her Excellency a long story of trouble was told before entering the room that her interview was limited to fifteen minutes. At the end of that time the lady said sadly "I have not told your Excellency nearly all, but they tell me I must not keep you," and rising she prepared to go. But Lady Hardinge had heard enough to realise that a quarter of an hour would not do justice to this case, and telling her visitor to sit down again her Excellency heard the story to the end and extended the interview to over an hour. The result was that what may almost be described as an official conspiracy to prevent this lady's wrongs being righted was foiled. The story is illustrative of the thoroughness and sense of duty which characterised Lady Hardinge in everything she did. What that means to a country, so dominated by the bureaucratic spirit as India, does not need to be demonstrated.

Not least among the bonds of sympathy with which Lady Hardinge had attached herself to the people of India was the noble spirit in which she met the regrettable attempt upon her life and that of Lord Hardinge in Delhi in December, 1912. Of her personal and physical courage on that deplorable occasion there has been ample testimony. But as in the case of Lord Hardinge himself, who refused to be turned aside from his attitude of conciliation towards the people of India, Lady Hardinge never exhibited a moment's resentment, but the event on the other hand seemed to forge a new and stronger link in the chain of affection that bound her to this country, and to render her devotion to its interests deeper still. India has indeed cause to mourn the loss of this gracious and gifted lady.

ALBANIA'S APPEAL.

A few days ago, in these columns, we referred to a recent suggestion in an influential English journal that Roumania should be asked for troops to restore order in Albania. We pointed out the advantages such action would have over an international force or a joint army of occupation supplied by Austria and Italy. A Reuter telegram, published to-day, states that the Prince of Wied, supported by both Austria-Hungary and Italy, has asked the Roumanian Government for military assistance, which, as we said in our last reference to the subject, appears to be the only way out of Albania's present difficulties. The success of the Mpret's appeal to Roumania, if responded to, may be predicted with confidence. The assent of Austria and Italy to his proposal practically assures it, for, as long as Prince William was left to the mercies of those two Powers, friction was extremely probable. In the multitude of counsellors by whom he has been surrounded so far, he has certainly not found wisdom. The only thing he has achieved is to increase opportunities for intrigue,—as recent events have clearly shown,—against which he ought to have been on his guard from the outset. But, if the request for assistance from Roumania is granted, as there is every reason to believe it will be, the Prince has at last his chance of extracting the country from the chaos which threatens to overwhelm it.

The recent history of Roumania proves beyond dispute her qualifications for the task demanded of her. She has won for herself, no matter by what means, a position of predominating influence in the Balkans. She holds the balance of power, and has given convincing proofs that she is determined to use that power to the full advantage, not merely of herself, but of all the States concerned. Needing and coveting no territory, she has steadily resisted all attempts to draw her into a policy of land-grabbing, her declared aim being, not only peace, in the Balkans, but, what is equally important to Europe, the moral certitude that a conflict is eliminated from the list of probable contingences. That these are not mere assertions there is ample and unimpeachable testimony, not the least of which is that of Dr. E. J. Dillon, who, writing in last month's "Contemporary Review," relates how, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, M. Take Jonescu, the Roumanian Foreign Minister, undertook last year to persuade Greece and Turkey to compromise their differences. "The story of how he went to work," says Dr. Dillon, "and brought friendly but strong pressure to bear, now on this side and now on that, will, when published, form one of the most interesting chapters in European diplomacy." Greece and Turkey, we are told, were separated only by hours from overt acts of hostility when M. Jonescu came on the scene, and, in an incredibly brief period, found a solution to many of the acute problems to which he had to address himself. Again, it is by no means improbable that Roumania is largely responsible for the apparently reasonable feeling which has now succeeded the acute tension between Greece and Turkey of a few days ago, for it is no secret that, at the recent meeting between King Carol and the Tsar, the Greco-Turkish situation came up for discussion and certain proposals with a view to a friendly settlement were formulated. It is doubtless recognised that the occupation of Albania by a Roumanian army is to be of a temporary character till the former succeeds in creating an army of her own; and, although Moslem opinion in the country has been sorely offended by Essad Pasha's deportation, it is not necessary to question the loyalty of the bulk of the Albanians in order to feel that a people of many heterogeneous elements must require time and opportunity to acquire sufficient national cohesion, so as to be able to provide an Albanian army. The Prince's gendarmerie has proved singularly unreliable and inefficient, and, as far as the Dutch officers are concerned, he may with justice ask for someone to protect him from his protectors. The cost of the undertaking will no doubt be borne by the two Powers, at whose mandate Roumania is now called upon to enter upon her duties as policeman and peacemaker in Albania. Such a step, it need hardly be said, could only be gratifying to all the Balkan States, inasmuch as it would be in keeping with the principle of "the Balkans for the Balkans,"—a principle on the practical recognition, albeit tardy, of which both Austria-Hungary and Italy may be congratulated.

Owing, apparently, to the *impasse* in Durazzo and the consequent shadowy authority of the Mpret, the Epirotes have again become extremely active, a telegram to-day reporting that they have succeeded in recovering possession of all territory which they had previously abandoned. It will be remembered that the Epirotes recently received extensive "concessions," guaranteed by the Powers, from the Albanian Government, which conceded to them an autonomous Government. Their assent to the Treaty of Corfu was on the condition that Albania had a Christian Prince. That condition still exists, so their action in capturing Koritza and the other territories alluded to by Reuter to-day constitutes a breach of the Treaty. The unfortunate feature of the whole situation is the powerlessness of the Mpret. His authority is being defied on all sides, a condition of affairs for which his sponsors Austria and Italy must be held principally to blame. At the present moment it is essential that, if the Albanian State is to be set upon a firm foundation, ordered government must be rendered possible by the presence of a force sufficient to overawe revolutionary elements until the country settles down. If the greatest possible benefit, therefore, is to be derived from the assistance asked from Roumania, it should be given with the least delay.

Notes of the Day

Lord Kitchener's Earldom.

The only item in the Birthday Honours (our London Correspondent writes) that seems to have aroused any particular interest is the earldom for Lord Kitchener. The press, of course, treats it as a deserved honour, all the more appropriate as a recognition of his work in Egypt. As to the details of that work, however, the "Manchester Guardian" thinks the country might well be more fully informed,—a statement with which we may all agree. What, however, some people are anxious to know is the precise significance of the earldom. Does it mean that Lord Kitchener has now received all that he is entitled to hope for in the way of honours; or are we to infer that he is still looking to the Viceroyalty of India? Earlier in the year it was taken for granted, by pretty nearly everyone who pretended to know, that Lord Kitchener had been given a promise as regards India, and that he would in all probability be appointed before the end of Lord Hardinge's five years. The latter part of this forecast, at any rate, is practically certain to be falsified, quite apart from what may happen in the matter of the desired extension of Lord Hardinge's term. But there remains the problem of Lord Kitchener's future. Is it to be Egypt, or India, or,—after these many years of delay and frustration,—Whitehall?

China and Tibet.

Sir Edward Grey's pointed reference to China's attitude towards the Tibetan Convention recalls the fact that China has steadily resisted, from the time of the Empress Dowager, any understanding with England with regard to her shadowy suzerainty in Tibet. It will be remembered that after the recent rebellion, which was skilfully fomented by the Dalai Lama from his vantage-point on the Indian frontier, there was an exodus of all the Chinese officials who deserted their posts when the fighting was at its height. This, coupled with the Dalai Lama's triumphant entry into Lhassa, opened the way for fresh negotiations, which eventually took shape in the Simla Conference of last year. Sir Edward Grey's allusion to our Agreement with Russia means that her interests in the populations professing the Buddhist faith have been transferred from Tibet to Outer Mongolia, where an autonomous administration, which China has recognised, has been set up.

"The Honest Broker."

In reviewing the Tibetan situation last year, Lord Morley, in referring to the pending negotiations, said:—We shall be the honest broker, but an honest broker, with these interests, will keep his eyes open. It will be, in fact, a tripartite conference, and we shall be parties to both the negotiations as they proceed and to the Convention which we hope will be the result." Sir Edward Grey's hope that China will eventually sign the Convention may, of course, be fulfilled; but, so far, China has proved obdurate. Doubtless she will, in the light of the "disastrous consequences" which Sir Edward Grey has threatened, hesitate to invite those "consequences," but it has to be remembered that the Chinese feel strongly on the question of Tibet, which has been their vassal for centuries, and that our necessity for a buffer State on the north-eastern frontier cannot appeal to them with the same force as it does to us.

Moslem Women and Education.

It is a welcome sign of the times that the Moslem Congress, now being held at St. Petersburg, has officially declared, as reported by Reuter, that "it will be difficult to effect progress among Mahomedans without the education of women." An article on the feminist movement in Turkey in the "Contemporary Review" for June states that the Dar-ul-Fmoun (Imperial University) in Stamboul has just opened its doors to women, and fully two hundred women have already joined. The lectures offered are in hygiene, domestic, economy, history, science and "the rights of women." It will be remembered that, for the first time in the history of Islam, Mahomedan women volunteered as nurses during the late Turco-Balkan War. As a consequence, the subject of opening the profession of medicine to women is being very eagerly urged at the present time. The article states that social restrictions on Turkish women are getting weaker and weaker every year, and that a loud outcry is being raised by the women of Constantinople against the veil and polygamy.

Russia's Teetotal Army.

As our readers will remember, some time ago the Czar desired, in a rescript to his Finance Minister, that drunkenness, which had taken such a hold over the Russian peasants, should be discouraged as much as possible by every means in his power. The Czar has now shown, by a recent order which has been issued, containing stringent regulations for putting down alcoholism in the Russian Army, that he is an earnest reformer, and means what he says. In his Edict he has prohibited the use of spirituous liquors among all soldiers in the Army, including reservists, during their period of instruction. It may be noted here that the peace footing of the Russian Army is nearly two millions, and the effect of such a prohibition must be very widespread. Russia is the second nation which has prohibited the use of intoxicants in its forces, the United States having already taken a step in that direction by forbidding it in its Navy.

"Prabhat."

Of Marathi monthly magazines, both illustrated and non-illustrated, the Western Presidency already possesses not a few, some of them edited with considerable ability and distinction and enjoying a fairly large circulation. The last twelve months have seen nearly a dozen new monthly publications catering for the Marathi-reading public, but there seems to be still some scope for new ventures in journalism, especially of the illustrated kind. The "Prabhat," or "The Dawn." is the name of a new illustrated monthly that has just made its appearance. The inaugural number of the new magazine contains several contributions of literary, social and general interest and is illustrated with nearly a dozen pictures, the frontispiece being a reproduction of Mr. Dhurandhar's striking mythological picture "Sairandhri." The editor of the "Prabhat" is Mr. Laxman Ganesh Khare, B. A., to whom we wish every success in his enterprise.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Chuckerbutty, Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed, and Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., are staying this week-end at Government House, Ganeshkhind, as the guests of the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, the 10th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The draft Bill to amend the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act is now before the Government of India and it is understood that as soon as preliminary approval has been given the Bengal Government will take an early opportunity to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council.

DEATH OF LADY HARDINGE.

SEQUEL TO RECENT OPERATION.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN INDIA

PROFOUND SYMPATHY FOR THE VICEROY.

We regret to announce the death which took place on Saturday afternoon in London, of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. She died without recovering from her recent operation. The heart-felt sympathy of all India goes out to the Viceroy and his children in their deep bereavement.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Reuter's Agency greatly regrets to state that Lady Hardinge, wife of the Viceroy, died to-day without recovering from her recent operation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Universal regret is felt at the news which has reached India from London that Lady Hardinge passed away at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency was doing well yesterday and reports of the hopelessness of her condition only reached Simla yesterday afternoon when the entertainments were at once put off.

The news of the fatal termination arrived shortly before mid-night.

Only yesterday afternoon prayers for Lady Hardinge's recovery were being raised in Calcutta by the great concourse of Indian children who were celebrating Lord Hardinge's birthday in College Square, the entertainment having been postponed from the original date owing to school holidays. The entertainment was a great success.

An autograph letter from Lord Hardinge to Dr. Sarvadhicary announcing the gift of Rs. 2,000 to the students' fund was received with acclamation.

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

The "Pioneer" writes in connection with Lady Hardinge's death:—"The news will bring grief and consternation to the whole country. In her own sphere she must have worked almost as systematically and continually as the Viceroy himself. If Lady Hardinge was devoted to the people of India they have become devoted to her. It is not too much to say that she had come to occupy a unique position and we had expected to see a signal demonstration of this when the due time approached for her departure next year, but now the universal sorrow can only find expression in the deepest and most respectful sympathy with his Excellency the Viceroy."

The news of the death of Lady Hardinge caused a profound sensation yesterday in Bombay, where it had been hoped to welcome her back, after her holiday at Home, in November next. Lady Hardinge left Bombay for England only about three months ago (on March 21st, to be precise), and her departure was the signal for a popular demonstration which showed how highly esteemed she was in this city.

Winifred, Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, was married to Lord Hardinge in 1890. She was the daughter of the first Baron Alington and was Bedchamber Woman of H. M. the Queen.

When Lord Hardinge was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Teheran in 1896, Lady Hardinge accompanied him there, and was with him during the two years—troublous years they were in Persia—that he stayed there. Then His Excellency was transferred to St. Petersburg as Secretary to the Legation, and he remained in the Russian Capital for five years, from 1898 to 1903, during which time Lady Hardinge was one of the leaders of society in that fashionable city. After two years at Home, during which time His Excellency was Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he went again to St. Petersburg, as British Ambassador, and remained there for two years, then becoming Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in London, a position he held until he came out to India as Viceroy in 1910.

In all these changes of places of residence Lady Hardinge accompanied him, and was always a real help to him, not only in social affairs, but in the larger public duties which he had to perform. She came out to India with him in November, 1910, and in that cold weather endeared herself to everyone in Calcutta, both European and Indian, by her sympathy and her ever-readiness to help in any cause for the good of the people. She quickly allied herself with movements started by former Vicereines—the Dufferin Fund and Lady Minto's Nursing Association, to mention only two instances—and with numerous other movements for the amelioration of the people, and particularly of the poorer classes of Indians. In Simla she was similarly quick to show her interest in and sympathy with all classes of people.

The late Lady Hardinge started about a year ago the Women's Medical Service, the object of which was to provide women doctors for *purdanashin* women, and her efforts in this direction were very greatly appreciated by the women of India.

Then last year also she started the Cottage Homes scheme. This scheme provided for an institution, to be located in Simla, for aged men and women of European parentage in straitened circumstances domiciled in the Punjab, Delhi, and the North-West Frontier, especially those who, while they have no relatives with whom they can live, are in possession of a small pension, just sufficient to provide for ordinary living but not for rent. This scheme, too, was quite successful.

At the time of the Delhi outrage, Lady Hardinge's bravery was such as to endear her to the people of the country. Seated with her injured husband in the howdah, and not knowing how serious his injuries were she stifled her own feelings and thought only of the poor man who had been killed, and throughout the trying period following no one could have showed more tenderness for her stricken mate, or more sympathy for the misguided man or men who were responsible for the outrage.

THE ANNA THANKSGIVING FUND.

When the women of India, to show their gratitude at the escape of the Viceroy, subscribed to the anna thanksgiving fund a sum of nearly a lakh of rupees Her Excellency after much thought as to how best to dispose of the money, hit on a plan which commended itself to everybody in the country. She handed over Rs. 80,000 to the Hon. Mr. W. Hailey, C.I.E., for the construction of a sarai on model lines near the terminal station at New Delhi, suitably arranged for the benefit of Hindu and Mahomedan travellers; (2) Rs. 15,000 to the Most Reverend the Metropolitan to inaugurate a fund for the purpose of constructing a church in New Delhi; (3) Rs. 2,000 to the Roberts' Nursing Home at Indore; and (4) Rs. 2,000 to the Moga dispensary in the Ferozepore District.

Her Excellency also inaugurated the treat to all the children in the hospitals throughout the country on the Viceroy's birthday (June 20th) last year. The day was one which will long be remembered by the little ones who were in hospital, and surely no better way could have been devised to celebrate the recovery from a serious illness of a Viceroy who is, perhaps, more highly revered than any of his predecessors in that high office.

As a recognition of the noble fortitude shown by Lady Hardinge during the terrible ordeal at Delhi in 1912, the women of India presented to her an address, expressing the highest admiration for the serene courage she displayed in a moment when the feelings of most women would have overcome them.

It will probably be of interest at this juncture to reprint Lady Hardinge's own account of the Delhi outrage, an account which shows more plainly than any thing could, her courage and wifely devotion.

The story of the outrage, in Lady Hardinge's own simple, but vivid, words, is as follows:—

Passing down the Chandni Chowk where the cheering was on all sides, I suddenly felt an upheaval and was thrown forward. When I recovered my place, I felt rather dazed and most decidedly deaf with a loud singing in the head. The Viceroy turned to me and said:—"I am afraid that was a bomb." The elephant had stopped. Then he called out "Age"—"Go on"—and the procession started again. My impression was perfect stillness from the crowds until then, but when we restarted there were voices raised and I heard "bravo" amongst these. I then began noticing more details, for instance, that the howdah back had gone and that the Viceroy looked pale. I said to him "Are you sure you are not hurt?" He answered, "I am not sure. I have had a great shock, but I think I can go on." A few seconds afterwards I stretched backwards to be able to see him from the back, and through a slit of the uniform near his right shoulder (the furthest from me). I could see red flesh appearing. Then, I thought, "Shall I tell him he is wounded which will frighten him, or take the risk of the harm the jolt of the elephant may do him?" I looked round again and noticed the legs of the man who was hanging backwards and dead. Then I quietly said:—"Do let me stop the procession as I fear the man behind is dead." (We had moved on 150 yards.) He said "Of course we cannot go on under those circumstances." I stopped the elephant and signed to Colonel Maxwell on the elephant in front. He ran up and the Viceroy said, "Can you do anything for the poor man behind?" And I said, "Would you like Colonel Roberts to come? I think the Viceroy's shoulder is hurt." Just then the Viceroy had a little convulsion and was rapidly losing consciousness. On regaining consciousness, he gave all instructions for the full carrying out of the ceremony. After this there is nothing to tell, excepting a history of the difficulties of getting him off the howdah and into the motor, then into the house and taking his clothes off. He was bleeding profusely from about six wounds. No one was in the house, but the staff did everything and managed him beautifully.

A melancholy interest attaches to the touching reference which the Viceroy made on the occasion of his recent visit to Bombay to Lady Hardinge. Replying in the Town Hall to the Address presented by the Corporation, His Excellency with great emotion said:—

And, now, Gentlemen, I have done; I have endeavoured, and I hope I may have succeeded to a certain extent, to make you realise how very deeply I appreciate the friendly spirit in which you have received me; to-morrow I have the sad task before me of saying good-bye to Lady Hardinge for some months of separation, but for her and for me alike the sorrow of our parting will be a little cheered by your friendly words and good wishes, which will give us both encouragement and good heart to carry on our duties during the remainder of my term of office. (Loud cheers.) I thank you at the same time warmly on behalf of Lady Hardinge for your good-wishes and for your Good-speed on her journey, and may I say, as the person who is perhaps best able to judge, that the words of appreciation that you have been pleased to use regarding her and her work for India within her own sphere of activity are not one whit exaggerated. (Loud applause.)

Photo by Vernon and Co.

THE LATE LADY HARDINGE.

It was known when Lady Hardinge went Home in March that she had been unwell for some time and that an operation would be necessary, but it was generally believed that it was a very minor operation, and no danger whatever was anticipated. The operation took place in London on Wednesday and was described in a telegram from Simla on Thursday as serious but successful. The latest news received by the Viceroy on Thursday morning was quite satisfactory, and the news that death had supervened therefore, came as quite a shock.

Flags on all the public buildings were flying at half mast yesterday, and sympathetic references were made to Lady Hardinge's death in most of the churches.

ALL SIMLA IN MOURNING.

CLOSING OF OFFICES ON THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

All Simla is in mourning. The Dead March was played at Christ Church here to-day where Bishop Burrant in his sermon referred to the terrible blow which has fallen upon his Excellency and the country in Lady Hardinge's death.

Arrangements are being made for a memorial service and the closing of offices on the day of the funeral, which is likely to be about Wednesday or Thursday next.

A special service is taking place in the small church in the Viceregal grounds which her Excellency loved so well.

A special meeting of the Simla Municipality takes place to-morrow when a formal resolution of sympathy and condolence will be passed.

Other arrangements are meanwhile being made to give public expression to the universal feeling of grief which the loss of Lady Hardinge has evoked.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S FUTURE PLANS.

In reference to Lady Hardinge's death it is too early yet for any authoritative announcement as to any modification of the Viceroy's plans that may result from this terrible bereavement.

As at present arranged his Excellency visits Delhi and Dehra Dhun in August, returning to Simla for the Legislative Council sessions in September, and touring in Burma in August, and there seems no reason why any of these fixtures should be affected, unless indeed, his Excellency should be advised to make his visit to Dehra Dhun somewhat earlier, for the sake of more immediate change of scene.

In any case it is universally hoped that his Excellency will not be diverted from what has always been his resolve to stay out at his post as Viceroy for his full term of five years, which does not expire for another seventeen months.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at College Square, to consider the situation created by the decision on the question of Indians going to Canada and the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords.

This was the first of a series of meetings which are to be held in Calcutta and elsewhere to consider steps to be taken for asserting the rights of Indians as citizens of the British Empire. Owing to the inclement weather the meeting was not largely attended.

Dr. S. K. Mallik presided and speeches were made condemning both the decision of the Canadian court and the action of the Lords. A suggestion was made to ask the Government of India to exclude Canadians from entering India as a means of retaliation.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

At the weekly meeting, yesterday afternoon, of the First Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised by the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki, Honorary Secretary of the classes; said he had the very painful duty to announce the very sad untimely demise of her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who was the Lady President of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. Her Excellency, the speaker said, took a very keen interest in the advancement of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association and had also presented a cup for All India ambulance competitions. She was a great friend of the Indian women. The lecturers, Dr. Kaikhasro S. Patel and Dr. Ruttonsha D. Chinoy also made short speeches suitable to the occasion and it was resolved unanimously to close the classes for the day as a deep token of respect towards the deceased lady and to send a message of condolence to his Excellency the Viceroy.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT POONA

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 12.

A painful shock has been created in Poona by the news received this afternoon of the death of Lady Hardinge. The flags at Government House, at the General's and at the Council Hall were immediately hoisted half mast, and there was no quarter where the deepest regret was not expressed.

The ball at Government House on the 17th has been postponed and a public meeting is to be convened almost at once to condole with the Viceroy in his bereavement.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

GUAYMAS EVACUATED BY FEDERALS.

HUERTA MAY RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.

It is stated here that General Huerta is about to resign in favour of Senor Carbajal, the newly appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SATLILLO, July 11.

General Carranza announces that the Federals have evacuated Guaymas, an important port on the west coast. The rebels are now concentrating to the number of 20,000 against San Luis (Potosi).

Guaymas is a seaport with a fine harbour on the Gulf of California. Silver ore and sulphate, coined silver and hides are the chief exports.

ALBANIAN TROUBLE.

TROOPS WANTED TO RESTORE ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 11.

The Prince of Albania has asked the Government of Rumania to send troops to Albania to restore order.

Austria-Hungary and Italy support the request.

POSITION PRECARIOUS.

EPIROTES RECOVER POSSESSION OF ALL TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

By the capture of Koritza and other neighbouring places by the Epirotes, who are undoubtedly led by Greek officers the Epirotes have recovered possession of all territory which they had previously abandoned in conformity with the Treaty of London. Thus the position of the Albanian State is becoming more and more precarious.

TURCO-GREEK COMMISSION.

SWITZERLAND ASKED TO APPOINT ARBITRATOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.

Greece and Turkey have applied to Switzerland to designate the arbitrator for the mixed commission of the two countries.

Reuter reported that a mixed Turco-Greek Commission to settle the question of emigration from the respective countries and to fix compensation for losses was to leave for Smyrna on July 4th. An arbitrator of a neutral European state would also proceed to Smyrna to decide disagreements between the Commissioners.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Before the usual class of the Brotherhood commenced yesterday morning Mr. Mirza Akbar Alli Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law, referred to the sad death of Lady Hardinge and spoke in sympathetic and touching language of the unexpected and irreparable loss that the Viceroy and country had suffered. He added that the whole of India would extend its sympathy towards His Excellency, who during his regime of four years had made himself thoroughly popular, and had been so ably assisted in his arduous duties by his wife.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS ASK FOR AN EXTENSION.

At a Council Meeting of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, in the name of the Bombay Moslems most earnestly but respectfully requests the Right Hon. the Most Noble the Marquis of Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, to approach His Majesty the King-Emperor with the humble prayer that His Majesty be graciously pleased to grant an extension of two years in the service of His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst the present Viceroy and the Governor-General of India, who has done so much by His Lordship's eminent statesmanship and forensic foresight for the betterment and welfare of India and her people, that the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge has become memorable in the history of the British Empire; and that in the good cause of India and her people the extension prayed for is of vital importance; and that for the uplifting of the Indian people such a prayer may graciously be acceded to.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LORD GLADSTONE ON COLOUR QUESTION

FULL OF HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, July 11.

A civic reception was held here yesterday as a farewell to Lord Gladstone, who is leaving for England to-day.

Replying to the speech of the Lord Mayor in which an allusion was made to the Rand riots Lord Gladstone said that he earnestly hoped that South Africa would realise that convulsions could not happen unless there was something gravely wrong.

He emphasised the importance of the colour question and expressed the conviction that if public opinion was apathetic and the colour question was left to political chances the moral authority of the white would continue to decrease.

He, however, was full of hope. He had seen with intense satisfaction the fair and honourable settlement of the Indian question and if the understanding spirit which had brought peace with honour to that question was applied with the same skill and sense of justice to other problems all would go well.

CAPE TOWN, July 11.

Lord and Lady Gladstone sailed for England to-day at the conclusion of Lord Gladstone's term as Governor-General of the Union. During the past few weeks, Lord and Lady Gladstone have received tokens of affection and appreciation from all parts of the sub-continent and from all sections of South Africans.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The administration has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives granting a measure of self-government to the Philippine Islands.

The Bill proposes to abolish the Philippines Commission and substitute for it a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which will be elected for the Christian portions of the islands.

The representation of the non-Christian parts will be appointed by the Governor-General.

The Bill is not expected to reach enactment during the present session.

LAUNCH OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUINCY (Massachusetts) July 12.

The battleship Nevada, of 27,500 tons, was launched here yesterday. She burns oil fuel.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, July 11.

M. de Hartwig, Russian Minister in Belgrade, died suddenly yesterday while conversing with the Austrian Minister on whom he was calling.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Captain R. R. Kitson, 57th Rifles, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Major Robinson, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 13 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on completion of his tenure as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.

Major-General Watkis, Commanding Lahore Division, has been promoted Lieutenant-General.

Major G. B. Hingston, R.E., and Major H. F. Thuillier, R.E., are appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers in the Military Works Services.

Major-General Raitt, Commanding Mandalay Brigade, has been granted three months' leave from the 5th August.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel MacMullen, 12th Cavalry to the 27th Cavalry, as Second-in-Command.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Murray, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 93rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Lucknow.

The Punjab Advisory Committee for Indian Students has issued a circular calling the attention of students preparing to go to England, for professional or other studies, that it is practically impossible to gain admission to the Universities of Oxford of Cambridge in October next, unless previous arrangements have been made and that all students desirous of entering one of the Inns of Court must obtain a certificate from the local Advisory Committee.

ULSTER CRISIS.

"A MATTER OF MINUTES".

ORANGEMEN'S DISTRUST OF GOVERNMENT.

QUESTION OF DEFINITE ACTION.

SIR E. CARSON TO DECIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

A meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council was held in Belfast to-day in private.

The Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry and the Ulster Unionist members of the House of Commons attended, and all were cheered as they entered the Ulster Hall, which was guarded by volunteers.

An official announcement says that the Ulster Government has passed a resolution declaring that it is willing to consider any proposal for preserving its rights under the Imperial Parliament, but that it distrusts the Government's bona-fides and is compelled to press on the arrangements to resist the imposition of Home Rule.

The Parliament of Ulster has therefore instructed its executive to act accordingly.

A resolution has also been adopted calling on the people to see that everyone, while Ulster is under their jurisdiction, enjoys the same religious and civil freedom as now, irrespective of creed.

The people are also asked to exercise the same restraint as hitherto in carrying out whatever forward steps the executive considers necessary.

There was a general holiday in Belfast on the arrival of Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward was accorded an almost overwhelming welcome from enormous crowds.

He was conducted to the council by an armed escort.

LONDON, July 11.

It is understood that the Ulster Unionist Council decided at its meeting yesterday to leave the question as to when definite action should be taken to Sir Edward Carson.

MR. BIRRELL SANGUINE.

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said that the situation in Ulster was grave, but he had never been so sanguine as at present of reaching a reasonable settlement. They were conscious of difficulties. The question now was to bring in Home Rule in such a way as to minimise the difficulties.

A MATTER OF MINUTES.

STORM MAY BURST ANY TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

"Ireland under Arms," "The War Preparations" and "Ulster on the edge of the last Step" are specimen headings from to-day's Conservative papers, which print full pictures of volunteer parades and portraits of the Ulster leaders.

They publish solemn despatches and editorial articles warning the British public that the storm may burst at any moment, and that Ulstermen are sick of inaction.

One paper declares that Sir Edward Carson said in a speech before the Ulster Council that the height of crisis was hardly more than a matter of a few minutes.

Interviewed in Belfast, Mr. Walter Long said that he had never seen such strength of feeling, and any attempt at peace-making on the basis of compromise was doomed to failure.

"A WOODEN THUNDERBOLT."

ULSTER INVADED BY A HORDE OF TORY JOURNALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The Liberal papers characterise yesterday's resolution of the Ulster Provisional Government as a "wooden thunderbolt" and a ludicrous sequel to boasting. They declare that Ulster has been invaded by a horde of Tory journalists. One paper, they state, is represented by half a dozen special correspondents, a medical correspondent and two photographers, with motors and a private wire to London.

The Liberal papers warn their readers to accept with caution sensational statements telegraphed to the Unionist press. Their editorials express disgust that the moment when the moderates of all parties are striving for a settlement, has been chosen for the purpose of scaring the public and intimidating the Government.

The police in Ulster towns have been reinforced in view of to-morrow's celebrations of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

SIR E. CARSON SEES NO HOPES OF PEACE.

"WAR WITH HONOUR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Sir Edward Carson yesterday inspected the Ulster volunteers at Larne.

In a speech he said that he saw no hopes of peace and if peace with honour was impossible, there must be war with honour.

After inspecting the volunteers at Ballymena, Mr. Walter Long urged the men to back their great leader Carson against the Government which had ceased to be a Government.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

PEACE OR WAR.

Sir Edward Carson addressed two great open-air meetings in Lancashire on Saturday 20th June.

At Blackburn he said: If I make not so much a political speech, but a speech longing, hoping, and praying for national peace—I know that you will understand that this is because I feel, perhaps more than any man in this country, the responsibility that rests on my shoulders. I have brave and willing, loyal men to guide in Ireland at the present great perilous crisis. May God give me wisdom to guide them properly. (Cheers.)

We are on the eve of the last offer of the Government for the settlement of this question. They are on Tuesday to bring in the much despised assembly, the House of Lords, a Bill to amend a Bill that is only still a Bill. (Laughter.) That Bill will declare whether the policy of the Government is war or peace. For my part I pray it may be peace, but if they declare war I shall accept the declaration. (Great cheering.)

One hopes that at least the qualities of statesmanship which have hitherto in the history of our country surmounted all dangers not only at home but also in those oversea Dominions which are looking to us as an example in government—one hopes that that statesmanship may even at the eleventh hour be found, and that you may find you have a Prime Minister strong enough to say, "However I may love my party, I love my country more." Our hopes are that this matter may be approached from a national and not from a party standpoint.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Just look at the circumstances in which this message of peace is to go over to Ireland. Everywhere all round the coast of Ireland you will find his Majesty's Fleet, or what Mr. Winston Churchill calls "my fleet." (Laughter and cheers). What are they looking for? Guns? (Laughter.) That means that somebody or other in Ireland is wanting guns for something or other.

For two and a half years the Ulster Volunteers were jeered at. But all this is changed. It's all flattery now, "we are going to have exactly the same kind of Volunteers as you are, Sir Edward." (Laughter.) And there is Colonel Devlin—(laughter)—and Colonel John Redmond—(more laughter)—and the rest of them making themselves look as like myself as possible. What a beginning for a new Government—two hostile armies, one standing out against the other and the British Government not sure whether they can move their own army or not. (Cheers.)

We stand at the parting of the ways. My duty and that of those under whom I am acting is perfectly clear. I am going on at all risks and hazards. How far away the climax may be I cannot tell. It cannot be very far away it may be only weeks, it may be days, but we in the north of Ireland, with whatever disaster to ourselves, will carry out to the end the pledge we have given. (Cheers.)

WHOLE EMPIRE INVOLVED.

At Bolton Sir Edward said: The day I shall like best in the whole controversy will be the day when I shall be compelled—if I am to be so compelled,—to tell my men "You must mobilise and defend yourselves."

I hear of other Volunteers in Ireland. They may be good or bad, but ours are quite enough to hold Ulster for ourselves, and we shall hold Ulster against all comers. (Cheers.) You may put them down, but you will then have to hold them down. (Cheers.)

I pray the Government, at the last moment, to consider the morass, the bog into which they are bringing the north of Ireland, the whole of the United Kingdom, nay, more, the whole Empire.

KOTAH MURDER TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTAH, July 11.

In the Sadhu murder case yesterday the Magistrate charged Lahori under Section 302, I.P.C., (murder) and Kesrisingh and Hiralal under Section 302 and 100 (murder and abetment) and committed them to the sessions.

FOREIGN POLICY

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

CHINA'S ATTEMPT TO CONQUER TIBET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

During his statement on the Foreign Office vote in the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey said that when the agreement was published regarding navigation on the Euphrates and the Tigris it would only be possible to argue that our position had been impaired by enormously exaggerating our position before the agreement was concluded and underrating the agreement's advantages.

Our position would be intrinsically better and we should have an assurance for the future which we had never had before. He entirely favoured the Mohammerah-Khoramabad concession but was not in favour of sending a force to enable the survey to be completed or of pushing the trade concessions in other parts of the world where we should require greater expenditure to protect them.

THE OIL CONTRACT.

Sir Edward Grey was not surprised at the Russian comments on the oil agreement, because a section of our own Press had assumed that we should be led to do all sorts of things which were never contemplated. The agreement in no way changed the situation. If anything in South Persia necessitated the taking of steps inconsistent with the independence and integrity of Persia and with the Anglo-Russian agreement, we should discuss the matter with the Russian and Persian Governments, as we did with Russia when it was feared that it would be necessary to send a force commanded by British officers to protect the Bushire-Shiraz road.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Regarding the railways in the Yangtse Valley, Sir E. Grey alluded to the agreements of the Hong Kong and Shanghai and the Deutsch-Asiatische Banks. Various complications had been produced and he had recently been endeavouring to disentangle them and to get our hands freer. We now had pending considerable railway concessions and he believed that these group arrangements would enable the different combines, including ourselves, to go ahead more freely in those parts of China where they had particular interests.

Regarding the complaints of the absence of diplomatic support, for capital, he declared that whenever bona-fide British capital was applying for concessions anywhere in the world to which there were no valid political objections, it was our duty to give it our utmost support.

CHINA AND TIBET.

The action of China in practically attempting to conquer Tibet forcibly and turning it into a Chinese province just when Great Britain and Russia had mutually agreed not to interfere in Tibet, thereby making China's position there perfectly secure—an action carried so far that the Indian frontier was becoming unsettled—was a most unreasonable action, for which we had great cause to complain.

He regretted that China had not so far signed the Tibetan Convention and that no agreement with regard to the boundaries had been proposed. He hoped that China would eventually sign. If she did not, but resorted to an aggressive policy, the consequences must be disastrous to China, there would certainly be serious trouble on the Indian frontier, compelling Great Britain seriously to take up the matter with the Government of China itself.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

CHINESE TO SEND MORE TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, July 11.

The local Tibetans are distressed at the result of the Simla Conference. Rumours are current that the Chinese are making preparations for the despatch of more troops into Tibet before next cold weather unless a settlement is reached. The Tibetans also believe that an English officer will leave very shortly for Lhassa.

GENERAL STOESSEL ILL.

DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR IN HOPELESS CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

News has reached Kieff of the hopeless condition of General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur. He is stricken with paralysis, and can neither move nor speak.

INDIA & THE FINANCE BILL.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

EFFECT ON CAPITAL.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT NOT POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Lord Crewe to-day received a deputation to protest against certain proposals of the Finance Bill. The deputation, which was nominated by the East Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. C. C. McLeod, and the others were Sir John Hewett, Sir Henry Procter, Mr. I. M. Dick and Mr. H. W. Sparkes.

Mr. McLeod explained that they had approached Lord Crewe and not Mr. Lloyd George, because their primary object was to show that the projected legislation deeply affected the welfare of India.

After pointing out that India's trade and commerce were generally financed by British subjects of British nationality, and that the investor unconnected with the trade and commerce of India contributes a negligible fraction to the enormous capital embarked in Indian concerns, he said that even under the existing laws capital does not flow freely into India, and it was manifest that the proposed additional impost would check that flow.

Merchants retiring to England would no longer leave in India capital and savings earned in India, and the result would be that the existing industries would be starved, and new developments retarded. This would necessarily entail a reduced yield to the Indian Government under its own income-tax laws.

The proposed double tax would seriously menace the placing of rupee loans by the Indian Government. He appealed in conclusion to Lord Crewe to endeavour to have clause five, to which main objection is taken, confined to investments in foreign countries, and to exempt those in India.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe replied that he sympathised with the arguments advanced on behalf of India, but pointed out that the difficulty lay in the fact that any differential treatment accorded to India must be extended to all colonies.

Lord Crewe continued:—Then we should run up against the British tax-payer, who would say that he was largely paying the expenses for many purposes for the whole Empire. The only way to conduct such a system would be one altogether out of the question, namely, to pool the whole assets of the Empire, and equalise direct taxation throughout the Empire but then that would be making the better parts of the Empire pay for the advancement of the less developed. Also the effect of giving preference of this kind would be to stimulate for a time the flow of capital into that part.

There would be a tendency to invest less here and more in India or in other parts of the Empire, and before long conditions would tend to reproduce themselves. As more capital was pooled in the outside parts of the Empire, there would be a tendency to the lowering of interest in this country, and that was the economic result which it was quite impossible in the long run to avoid.

Lord Crewe regretted that he was unable to give an encouraging reply. He honestly thought that it might be argued that the case of India differed somewhat from that of any other part of the Empire, as it contributed something more to General Imperial stock, so to speak. He added that he thought that the case of the man who had served in India was a bad one. Not often was he likely to be able to re-invest. Therefore, particular hardship would not often arise.

KING AND QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND

RECEIVED WITH THE UTMOST ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen have just concluded a week's visit to Scotland. They resided at Holyrood House.

During the course of their visit, their Majesties inspected shipbuilding and steel-works on the Clyde, Lanarkshire factories, the City of Dundee, Dunblane Cathedral, Stirling Castle and Linlithgow Palace.

They were everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm, crowds singing the National Anthem and the Jacobite song "Will ye no come back again?"

GERMAN WAR LEVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 10.

The War Levy amounts to 1,005 million marks. This is somewhat below many optimistic estimates.

STORSTAD TO BLAME.

FINDING OF THE COMMISSION.

COLLISION DUE TO CHANGE OF COURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, July 11.

The Commission of Inquiry has found that the Storstad was to blame for the Empress of Ireland disaster, the collision being due to the Storstad's change of course.

LATER.

Lord Mersey read the finding of the court. He added that the Storstad's officer, Tufteness was to blame, because he altered the vessel's course in the fog, and was negligent in keeping the navigation in his own hands, and failing to call the captain when the fog was coming on. The disaster could not be attributed to the special characteristics of the St. Lawrence, and might have occurred anywhere.

Lord Mersey added that the reason for the rapid sinking was that the vessel was damaged close to the bulkhead between the two boiler-rooms. He recommended that in future all portholes and as many watertight doors as possible should be closed during the fog, and that rafts of a kind which float away when the vessel sinks should be used.

The allegations against the steering-gear of the Empress were not well founded. He thought that Captain Kendall would have been better advised if he had given the Storstad a wider berth. The Court, however, did not think that his stopping which had been done for greater caution, could be said to have been an unseamanlike act, nor that failure to give a wider berth was a contributory cause to the disaster.

SARAJEV MURDERS.

TALK OF FORMAL AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

There is much talk of formal Austrian representations at Belgrade concerning the activity of the Pan-Serv movement and the instigation of the murders at Sarajevo from Belgrade. Hitherto, however, this step appears not to have been taken. It is stated that the Triple Alliance would support Austrian representations, and also the Triple Entente, though perhaps less formally.

WINTER SESSION OF PARLIAME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

It is believed that the Government will prerogue Parliament immediately after the Finance Bill has been dealt with, supplies have been furnished, and the House of Commons has considered the Amending Bill.

This will probably be in the middle of August. The new session is expected to open early in November.

STEAMER ASHORE.

MANY PASSENGERS IN DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, July 11.

The steamer Mendoza, with 257 persons on board, has sent a wireless message that she is ashore off Punta Mogotes in a dangerous position. The torpedo-gunboat Patria has been sent with two tugs to her assistance.

LATER.

The passengers on board the Mendoza have been transferred to another steamer. There were no victims of the accident.

The steamer Mendoza is a twin screw passenger steamer with a tonnage of 3,797 and was built in 1894 for a firm of German shipowners at Buenos Ayres.

RECORD DURATION AIR FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, July 12.

The airman Boehm flew for 24 hours 12 minutes, which is a record for duration.

According to the revised tour programme, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will arrive at Lahore on Tuesday morning and halt until Friday morning.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis will pay a visit to Kasauli from 16th to 19th instant to inspect the Central Research and Pasteur Institutes and discuss the programme of medical research.

ROSE BACK IN BOMBAY.

EXCITING JOURNEY TO POREBUNDER.

A SEAWORTHY CRAFT.

The Port Trust tug Rose arrived back in Bombay safely on Saturday evening.

It will be remembered that the Rose was sent out on Tuesday last to bring back the the British India mail steamer Dwarka, and she had quite an exciting time.

By the time she got to Porebunder, where the Dwarka had been anchored, the B. I., boat was well on her way back to Bombay, and she had been cruising about for sometime when she received a message from the Verula stating that the Dwarka had arrived safely in Bombay under her own steam.

In the present state of the weather it was rather an undertaking for a small boat like the Rose to go out with the object of towing a comparatively big ship like the Dwarka in, but the Rose is a trustworthy and seaworthy little vessel, and nobody felt any anxiety for her. This applies most of all to the tug's Company, and to Capt. Manley, of the B. I., Company's steamer Lhasa, who went on the errand of rescue. The tug ploughed her way through the heavy seas "like a duck" as one who was on board her said to a *Chronicle* representative last night, and there was never any cause to fear that anything untoward would happen.

The Rose has been out on many rescue trips, and has always done all that was asked of her.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, is likely to visit Travancore in October 1914.

We are requested to announce that owing to the death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge the ball at Government House Ganeshkind on the 17th July will not take place.

A correspondent understands that it has been decided to name the new capital town as "Patna," and the old city will be called "Patna City."

The Maharaja of Darbhanga arrived in Simla on Friday. His visit is understood to connected with a Hindu University scheme.

The Railway Board are considering the question of equipping all trains on State-worked lines with some sort of handy form of fire extinguisher.

Consequent on the elevation of Mr. Krishnan Nair, Chief Justice of Travancore, as Dewan, Mr. F. J. R. V. Hunt, officiating Chief Justice, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonels C. W. G. Richardson and H. Tweddell are appointed Commandants, the 21st and 22nd Punjabis respectively.

Major H. O. B. Browne-Mason, R.A.M.C., officiates as A.D.M.S., Army Head-quarters, Simla, vice Major Blenkinsop.

Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore the leading Bengali artist is now engaged in writing a book on the "Six Limbs of Indian Painting." It appears that Mr. Tagore has quite accidentally discovered the existence of six laws relating to ancient Indian painting which are said to be older than the six Chinese laws of the fifth-centuary A.D.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has granted six schoolarships to the recently organised School of Theology in Calcutta. Another friend has offered a special scholarship for ladies. Each scholarship is of the monthly value of Hs. 15 for one year renewable for another two years by the Council. They are meant for "bona-fide" workers in the Brahmo Samaj between 29 and 30 years in age with preliminary education equivalent to the Intermediate standard of the Universities.

New rules with reference to the payment of pensions are published in the "Calcutta Gazette" together with a memorandum dated May 12th 1845 written by Mr. F. Millett who says at the very outset. "The Government never undertook absolutely to pay the pensions included in the Permanent Settlement." He then sets out the principal provisions of the then existing regulations and concludes. "So far, as the law is concerned, it appears to me that the continuance or discontinuance of any pension or allowance on the death of an incumbent rests entirely in the discretion of Government that when continued, it should be for the life of the applicant only. In practice, I believe the Government has very much fettered itself in the exercise of this discretion."

The death is announced at Tuticorin of the Jatitalavamore, the hereditary Chief of the Parava community of the Coromandel Coast. Signor Don Gabriel Lazarus Motha Vaz Jatitalavamore was the 20th of the hereditary Chief of the Paravas since their conversion to Christianity and claimed lineal descent from King Chandran, the Pandyan Ruler of ancient times. Apart from his interesting descent the deceased Chief was regarded socially as the head of the Parava community, and on his periodical visit to sea coast villages he was received with semi-regal honours and enjoyed special perquisites. The Jatitala Vamore's rank was recognized by the Portugues and British Governments. The former accorded to him the privilege of travelling in State in a palanquin and the latter bestowed on him the take of the first boat engaged in pearl fisheries at Tuticorin.

HIGHLAND TRAIN DISASTER.

COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

SEVEN VICTIMS IN THE RIVER

The river Batan, which generally at this time of the year is a murmuring Highland brook, was swollen on Thursday (July 18) into a raging mountain torrent, and tearing along in furious state tore away a pillar supporting the railway bridge, says a Dundee message. While the illfated train was crossing the river bank the tender left the rails at the north end of the bridge (which is of the single-arch stone type), and the centre of the train was thus standing on the bridge with a few carriages to the rear and the engine and tender on the north side of the river. Suddenly and with a loud roar the bridge collapsed, taking with it three passenger carriages and leaving the remainder of the train standing.

One carriage broke in two, and half of it was carried a quarter of a mile down the swiftly running river. A bluejacket named Christie clambered through the carriage windows and swam ashore. Others were hurled down the stream by the force of the current, while some must have been killed on the spot.

The bodies of Mrs. Whitman and Mr. Morison were found in the river and conveyed to the public hall at Carrbridge. Others were rescued and taken to Carrbridge where they received kindly Highland attention. A special rescue train with doctors, who rendered valuable aid, was summoned from Inverness.

Dr. Balfour, of Aviemore, effected the rescue of Mr. Crawford of New York. Mr. Crawford was in the centre carriage which was plunged into the stream. He was swept out of the carriage and carried rapidly down the river, but managed to clutch the branch of a tree, and succeeded in climbing into the higher branches. He remained there in the centre of the stream until Dr. Balfour waded in and brought him safely to dry land.

One compartment was so badly smashed that the door would not open, and a woman was crying piteously inside. A saw had to be procured before an entrance could be forced. The woman occupant was found to have her legs badly crushed, and a man passenger who occupied the same compartment had an arm broken. Both were conveyed to the Inverness Infirmary.

So swift was the current that it was feared many bodies had been carried away from the scene of the accident. Dr. Balfour proceeded well down the stream, and at a point two and a half miles from the bridge he came across the body of a woman and brought it to the bank. The search was continued, and two more bodies were recovered.,

PASSENGERS' EXPERIENCES.

The American who was rescued from the tree by Dr. Balfour said he might have been swept down Niagara Falls for all he knew. The water simply tore down, and he went with it. The bridge, he said, gave way without any warning. It was fortunate the water was strong enough to break open the carriages, as, but for that, the passengers would have all been drowned like rats in a trap. He could not say how many people were in the carriage.

Another passenger pointed out that it was fortunate the train was standing still at the time; otherwise the death-roll would have been much heavier. A little girl who was also a passenger was swept downstream fully a mile from the bridge, when she was carried on to the river bank and was saved.

Near the bridge is a shepherd's house, and when the smash occurred the water was rising so rapidly that the occupants had to flee from the house for safety. The mother and a young girl rushed to an eminence, and the father, carrying a young baby in his arms, reached safety just in time. The water reached almost to the mother's breast.

When darkness fell the work of rescue was continued by the aid of hand lanterns, and all night long the willing helpers strove to locate the victims and clear the wreckage.

THE SCENE IN THE GORGE.

The scene of the smash was visited by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Highland Railway Company, and Mr. Willian Whitelaw, deputy chairman of the Highland Railway Company and chairman of the North British Railway company, says a Inverness message.

The scene of the disaster is truly one of devastation. Three full-sized carriages lie in the gorge more or less damaged. All traces of the bridge which they were crossing are lost in the rapid current of the river, and the engine and other coaches stand on the damaged metals on either side of the chasm. The force of the waters in the gorge, which flowed down from a cloudburst among the mountains 2,000 feet high, was terrific, and nothing could stand in their track.

For miles below the bridge diligent search is being made by police officers and others for dead bodies or traces of train wreckage. So far four bodies have been recovered, but it is practically certain that there are others in the river. It is almost beyond doubt that Miss Guthrie, a niece of Lord Guthrie, has been drowned. She was travelling by the train, and it is believed that she was the lady who opened the door of the carriage to look at the flooded river just as the bridge collapsed. Inquiries are also being made by friends of a Mr. Mackenzie, who had been a passenger in the train. A boy's bicycle addressed to Strathpeffer Station has been found in the guard's van, and it is feared that the owner of the machine was a passenger. If so he is also lost.

HIGHLAND RAILWAY DISASTER.

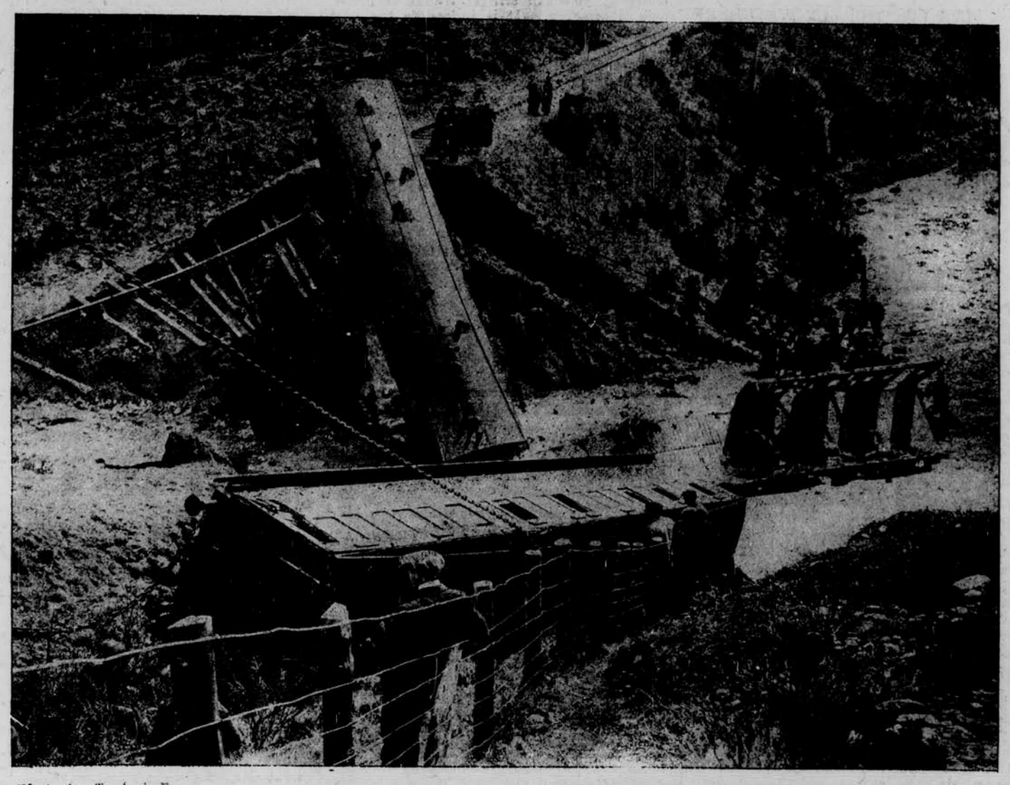


Photo by Topical Press.

Seven persons lost their lives, owing to a part of the Highland Railway train falling through a viaduct into a flooded stream. The photo shows the breakdown gang at work.

Photo by Topical Press.

Scene after the disaster, showing the extent of the damage down.

POLICE OPPRESSION IN SIND.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle."...

Sir,—I must indeed thank you for publishing my letter headed as "Police Oppression in Sind," in your valued paper about two weeks ago. Unsolicited corroboration of what I said in my letter has come from an unexpected quarter. On page 105 of his book, "Passing of the Empire," Mr. Fielding Hall says:—

Nothing can demonstrate more conclusively how utterly out of touch with the people the courts are, how useless in preventing crime, than the fact that every year Government in despair prosecutes and either holds to heavy security or sends to jail with hard labour for from six months to two years (mainly two years), over 2,000 persons who are not only not convicted of any offence, *but are not accused of any offence.* **The exact number in 1910 was** 2,143 (?).

This is done under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and anything more unjust, more useless, more provocative of crime than this misuse of the sections it is impossible to imagine. The legitimate use of these preventive sections is simple enough. They are to meet the case of the police hearing that a crime, say a robbery, is being planned and to prevent its occuring, the would-be criminals may be called on by a magistrate to find security to be of good behaviour.

But such cases are rare and the sections are misused. There are general circulars in force obliging magistrates and police to use these sections to their utmost. When officers are on tour they are enjoined to demand at each village they visit if there are any idle or doubtful characters about and if so, to prosecute them. Pressure is brought to bear on the headmen to produce such characters and they do produce every one they have reason to dislike.

The evidence is all hearsay. Here is a summary:—

Question by police:—Do you know accused?
Antwer by headman—Yes.
Question—What sort of character has he?
Answer—A bad character.
Question—What sort of bad character?
Answer—Well, when B's head-cloth was missing last year, accused was supposed to have taken it.
Question—You therefore consider him a thief?
Answer—Yes.

Three such witnesses, and if accused cannot find substantial security, away he goes to hard labour for two years. This has gone on for the last twenty years. In 1910 one judge has actually opened his eyes wide enough to see that it is a way for manufacturing criminals and the High Court goes so far as to have misgivings. But there it ends.

There are in Burma now probably 60,000 or more men who have been deliberately made into criminals by Government. No wonder crime is bad.

Mr. Fielding Hall has however considerably under-estimated the extent of the application of these preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. He says that on an average, in recent years, about 2,000 persons are held to security or sent to jail every year. The figures must be considerably higher since in the Bombay Presidency alone the number for 1912, the latest year for which figures are available, is 2,711.

The Government has, I understand, recently instituted an official inquiry into the working of the 8th chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, dealing with the prevention of crime. Magistrates have, through their superior officers, been asked their opinions as regards the advisability or otherwise of the retention of the preventive sections in the criminal law of the land. The class of officials who know the circumstances and results of the applications of the provisions are a large body of Indians in the Provincial Branches of the Revenue and Judicial services. All these officials whether of the Judicial or Revenue department, are directly subordinate to the Collector, the executive head of the District. They know that the opinion of their superior officer, a European Collector or Assistant Collector is in favour of the retention of the preventive sections. They also feel it as a certainty, at least in Sind, whether justifiably or unjustifiably, I cannot say, that in matters of administration any independent opinion advanced by them which may happen to conflict with the view held by their superiors will be regarded as indicative of unpardonable presumption, and, perhaps even insubordination towards them. Situated thus as they are and knowing that their future career, no less than their immediate prospects in the Government service depend a great deal on their securing the goodwill of their superior officers, they are the very persons whose opinions on such a question if collected through official agency, is bound to be influenced by causes other than their reason and experience. If therefore the finding of this official inquiry is that a very large body of Indian official opinion supports the retention of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, every intelligent man will be able to estimate at its true value, the weight and importance of this "Indian official opinion." An independent committee for inquiry for each Province, consisting of a High Court Judge, an elected Indian member of the Provincial Legislative Council and a representative of the Civil Service, may be in a better position to get at the true opinions of the magistracy of the country on the question in hand.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

July 11.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

CANON ALLNUTT'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 11.

At the sessions trial in the Delhi Conspiracy Case to-day. Canon S. S. Allnutt, head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, said he had known Amir Chand, the accused, for about thirty years. In 1908 Amir Chand frequently attended political meetings and the witness remonstrated with him. On the second occasion he threatened to dismiss him and Amir Chand then resigned. He subsequently complained to the witness about being under police surveillance, and it was arranged by the Deputy Commissioner that, if Amir Chand refrained from attending such meetings, the surveillance would be removed. Amir Chand promised to assist the Government in any way he could.

The witness identified some documents as being in Amir Chand's writing. S. K. Rudra, Principal, St. Stephen's College, also identified some of Amir Chand's writing.

A police witness from Lahore detailed events in connection with the Lahore bomb outrage and the cremation of the victim.

The court then adjourned till Monday.

WORLD SALVATIONISTS.

FIELD DAY AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

MASSED BANDS AT MARCHES.

The great Salvation Army campaign culminated on June 23 in a grand general action at the Crystal Palace, says "The Times." By 6 o'clock in the morning columns were moving upon the Palace from all parts of London. By 7 o'clock they were pouring on to the battlefield, and an hour and a half later there were probably 50,000 troops of all arms in the building and grounds.

It was raining, and had been raining since early morning, but it seemed to have little effect on the martial ardour of the forces. At 8-45 the conflict began. The explosion of a number of bombs, which had all the effect of a real cannonade, was the signal for the rallying of all the columns at the central bandstand in the grounds, where the opening ceremony was to take place. By good fortune the rain stopped and the sun came out even as the bombs were exploding, and the scene that followed was remarkably striking.

On the bandstand were massed half a dozen bands—the Headquarters' Staff band, with those from Chatham, Eastbourne, Gillingham, Brighton, Penge, and Upper Norwood—and thronging the space around the stand and all the avenues of approach to it was probably the most varied crowd, both in costume and nationality, which has ever been drawn together in England at that time in the morning.

The ceremony consisted chiefly of a short address by Mr. Bramwell Booth and the raising of the flags of all the participating nations on the flagstaffs round the stand. One by one they were run up in the sunlight, and each was uproariously cheered by the great throng—France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, the United States, Argentina, China, Japan, Belgium, Finland, and Great Britain. The massed bands played a hymn, and a few minutes after 9 the ceremony was over.

A TUMULTUOUS DAY.

But it was only the beginning of—a preliminary skirmish in—a tumultuous day, the programme of which contained over 40 separate items—meetings, parades, marches, concerts—which continued until 9-30 in the evening. The whole engagement lasted for something like 13 strenuous hours, through rain and sunshine. Throughout the morning and afternoon the crowd increased, until by the evening the attendance was one of the largest that even the Crystal Palace has ever had.

In the "Great Singing Battle" in the Central Transept at 2-30 p.m., there were some 3,000 singers. In the Grand March Past on the football ground at 5 o'clock some 40,000 members of the Army took part, and there was an enormous crowd of onlookers. In the Brass Band Festival at 7 o'clock there were 4,000 instruments. And other events were on a similar scale. "Missionary Meetings" 'Boundless Salvation Meetings," "Holiness Meetings," "Home League Demonstrations," "Life-Saving Scouts Rally," and "demonstrations" and "festivals" of various sorts followed each other throughout the day at 15-minute intervals.

The mixture of races participating, with the kaleidoscopic effects of the various costumes, was very interesting. The brilliantly-coloured costumes of some of the Scandinavian delegations, of the Japanese, of the Indian natives, and some other contingents combined with the flutter of flags, the ubiquitous red cowboy hats of the visitors from the United States and the uniforms of the various bands and branches of the Army to make a curiously picturesque spectacle. So many things were going on, moreover, and the centre of interest was so constantly shifting from one building or part of the Palace to another, that the crowd was never stationary

The whole of the great *melee* in all its details was excellently managed. Besides the 40 events of the main programme there was a separate Young People's Programme, which contained 15 meetings, rallies, demonstrations, concerts, and encampments in various parts of the Palace, in marques or in the open air. At stalls in the grounds were exhibitions of the needlework and other products of the Army Institutes in all countries; and inside the Palace, in one of the courts, was a collection of photographs of the Army's members in various parts of the world. Altogether it was a very striking exposition of the widespread character of the Army and of the enthusiasm of the soldiers of many nationalities. Certainly nothing but enthusiasm of an exceptional kind could have carried many of the participants through such a day without any appearance of flagging energy up to the very end. Many of them who started from the more distant parts of London at 6 in the morning cannot have reached home till long after midnight.

EXPLOSIVES IN INDIA.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The report of Colonel Musprat Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, for the past official year shows that never before has so much trouble been found in keeping high explosives in India in a safe condition. During the year he had to order the destruction of eight thousand pounds of blasting gelatine in Madras, thirteen thousand pounds of gelignite in Rangoon and twenty-five thousand pounds of dynamite blasting cartridges in Bombay, all of which were in a dangerous condition.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director.
AGENTS WANTED.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY,
Supply
Oilmanstores, Household Goods
Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.
FREE. Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

DO NOT BE MISLED
AND NOTE THAT
Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and NO OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.
(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST. 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by
Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,
Surgeon-Oculist, late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other Principal Eye Hospitals of London and holding Diplomas from London Eye Hospitals and Certificates by the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons and Professors of the Hospital testifying to his being "a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.
STOCK:—Latest and of most perfect make
COMPETITION DEFIED.
"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure for all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9.

Can you DOUBT this?
Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.
Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).
KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.
BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.
Price Re. 1-8.
To be had of all dealers.
D. SPECIFIC Co.,
Medows Street, Fort.

HIGH COURT.

A QUESTION OF FLASKS.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.*)

YESHWANTPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI & Co.

v.

HORMUSJI RATANJI UMRIGAR & Co.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff firm, doing business as money-lenders and also as agents of the Barsi Mills Ltd., against the defendant doing business as general merchants, for the balance of purchase money (nearly Rs. 23,000) due in respect of certain flasks containing carbonic acid gas which were purchased by Bertie Smith and Co., from the plaintiffs, and for the price of which both the defendants and Bertie Smith had covenanted to stand jointly and severally liable.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Kanga, in opening his case, submitted that on the 19th December, 1912, Bertie Smith and Co. mortgaged to Nensey Khairaz and Co., their stock-in-trade plant, etc., for Rs. 1,00,000. Nensey Khairaz and Co. transferred their mortgage to Messrs. Y. H. Desai and Co. (the plaintiffs) in consideration of Rs. 1,00,000 on the 17th October, 1903, and the plaintiffs became mortgagee in possession. On the 18th March, 1904, a further charge was created by Bertie Smith and Co. in favour of the plaintiffs for a sum of Rs. 50,000. On the 27th April 1907, another further charge for Rs. 50,000 was created in the plaintiffs' favour. At this stage, the plaintiffs were mortgagees in possession for Rs. 2,00,000. Physical possession still remained with Bertie Smith and Co. In the stock-in-trade mortgaged, were a number of flasks or cylinders containing carbonic acid gas. Bertie Smith and Co. wanted more money, and the plaintiffs gave further money subject to a lien on flasks which Bertie Smith and Co. bought subsequent to this loan. On the 16th August, 1906, 4,090 empty gas cylinders (of which 2610 were large, and 1480 were small), were excluded from mortgage to the plaintiffs, and were sold to them for Rs. 70,350, which was then due on the subsequent account known as the A.B.C., account, and which was then closed. At this time, Rs. 52,274 were actually due on that account, but the plaintiffs took *havalas* and undertook to pay debts of the Company making up Rs. 70,350.

Though the flasks were sold, no physical delivery was given to the plaintiffs. Bertie Smith and Co., passed a receipt for Rs. 70,350. By a letter of 16th August, 1906, Bertie Smith and Co., was allowed liberty to buy back the flasks in the course of one year. It was also arranged by this letter that the plaintiffs had to give these flasks on hire to Bertie Smith and Co.

Between 10th August, 1906, and the 4th December, 1908, Bertie Smith and Co. purchased 210 large and 65 small flasks from the plaintiffs in pursuance of the agreement made by the letter of the 16th August. On 4th December, 1908, 3,815 flasks remained in the custody of Bertie Smith and Co. who were using them, though they were really the plaintiffs' property. The position was this that the plaintiffs were mortgagees of everything except of these flasks (3,815 flasks) which the plaintiffs purchased. By an agreement of the 4th December, 1908, the plaintiffs agreed to sell 3,815 flasks back to Bertie Smith & Co. and Bertie Smith and Co., and the defendant agreed to be jointly and severally liable for the purchase price, viz., Rs. 65,267-6-0. Bertie Smith and Co., wanted to pay this sum by instalments, and therefore a charge was given to the plaintiffs on the cylinders by the company. About this time, Rs. 30,000 was due to the plaintiffs on the previous mortgage and further charges were paid off by the defendant, who became a mortgagee in possession of the outstandings, stock-in-trade of Bertie Smith and Co. At the same time the defendant became the agent of the company, and everything came into his hands. The plaintiffs filed the present suit against the defendant for Rs. 23,000 and odd the balance of the purchase money in respect of the flasks, as Bertie Smith and Co. had gone into liquidation on 23rd September, 1909. The defendant's case was that there was a deficit of 323 large and 272 small flasks in the number of flasks which the plaintiffs alleged to have sold to Bertie Smith and Co. and in respect of which Bertie Smith and Co. and the defendants stood jointly and severally liable. The defendants paid to the plaintiffs three sums of Rs. 27,000, Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 2,615, between 16th July 1910, and 19th October, 1912, under protest.

The plaintiffs contended that on the 23rd September, 1909, Bertie Smith and Co. supplied a list in which for the first time a deficit of 323 large and 272 small flasks was shown to the plaintiffs. At this time the defendant was Bertie Smith's agent, and the letter was written under his authority. The plaintiffs also claimed that till the balance of purchase money was paid, a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the flasks. Counsel submitted that on the construction of that deed of 4th December, 1908, the whole case depended. The defendant was their principal debtor and he should be made to pay the plaintiffs' claim.

The defendant's case was that he was not liable to pay anything more for there was actually a deficit of 323 large and 272 small cylinders in the number supplied to him at the time he stood guarantee with Bertie Smith and Co. to the plaintiffs for the purchase price. At the time of this agreement the plaintiff represented to the defendant that there were all these cylinders viz., 3,815. There was, therefore, a misstatement as to the number of flasks, and he relied on sections 142 and 143 of the Indian Contract Act for his case. The defendant had no reason to disbelieve either the plaintiff or Bertie and Co. The plaintiffs were actually in possession of these flasks and their account books would show that the number of flasks was less than 3,815, which he represented to the defendant. There was, therefore, a misrepresentation; and the agreement should be held void and the plaintiffs asked to refund the sum of Rs. 53,615 given as the price of the flasks under protest. Further, the defendant contended that if the flasks were short of the number (3,815), he was liable to pay for the value of the exact number found. The evidence of Mr. Isacs Abraham for the plaintiff was being taken when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Muncher-shaw and Narbadashankar.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Jehangir and Seervai.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

JULY, 1914.

For Dismissal.

943-13—Tyabji D and Co, Shrikrishna Sakharam Pandit and ors v Shridhar Sakharam Pandit, Madhowji K and Ch.

For Consent Decree.

900-13—Surajmal and Co, Pitamber Padamsey and anr v Megnji Vallabhdas and anr, Patell and Ez., Un. P. and P. For Appointment of Trustees.

223-06—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors, Matu J and M, Bhai K and G.

For Dicretal Order of Reference to Comr.

S. C. Ct. 275—10460-14—Edg G W and Co (for a pauper), Hirman Thomas Engrekon, v The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., Ard H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N, Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs. Hormusji Rattonji Dominga and Co. a firm, Jehangir and S, Part heard.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

45—14 Jamsetji R & D Magna Nursu v. Rajanna Nursu Metha D and L.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187—13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal v. The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Lipuidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Arderj Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Recording Compromise and for Decree in Terms thereof.

455-11—Mulla and Mulla, Adamji Ammarbhoy and ors v Abdeali Lookhmanji, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1113-13—Payne and Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai v The Municipal Comr. of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co, Turner Hoar and Co a firm v Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr, Daph F and D, Part heard, 6-7-14.

1312-12—Nadirshaw & D Papulal Ratanchand v Chaganlal Ambaram and anr, Amin and D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta D & L The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay Zulfikar Allikhan and ors. Kanga and S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matubhai J & M.

853-13—Jamsetjee R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas & anr. Raghavaya N & Co For Postponement.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co.

984-13—Mulla and M, Meghji Parinanand a firm v Hoosein Haji Moosa and anr,

649-13—In person (a pauper), Amibai v Vithoba Narayen Vennum

310-13—Bhaishanker K and G, Seskaran Samirmal v Poonamchand Karindan. Dapntary F and D.

1005-13—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdoola Haji Dawood and ors v Hormusji Nasservanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R, (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).

1060-13—Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co Jam R & D Mott & D.

572—14 Payni & C oJumna Flour Mills Co Ltd v. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co a firm Wadia G & Co.

935—13 Surajmal & Co. Manabai v. Sultanallibhai & ors Jam. R & D Dhanjisha & B Kharas & P.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

967-12—Mulji & Tha the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Nani Mani & ors Tyabji D & Co.

813-13—Bick M R and Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy and ors v Maneckbai widow and ors, Jeh S M and H.

NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION.

THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The agents announce that the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., has made a profit of Rs. 79,588-7-4 for the year ending 30th June, 1914, including the balance of Rs. 25,025-2-10 carried over from last year's account. Out of the said profit a sum of Rs. 45,000 has already been set aside by the directors to the Contingency Fund leaving a net amount of Rs. 34,588-7-4 for disposal subject to audit.

A general meeting of the shareholders will be held in the month of August.

A LOST ART.

A PLEA FOR THE CULTIVATION OF COURTESY.

Lord Rosebery was, quite recently, lamenting the decay of good manners all over the world, and his speech seems to have inspired an article signed Evelyn March-Phillipps in the "Nineteenth Century" for June, in which that lady deplores the fact that courtesy is becoming a lost art.

"The desire to be pleased is universal," says Miss March-Phillipps. "If only the wish to please were equally universal the world would be a pleasant place to live in," and she asks: "Is it really true, as Lord Rosebery declares, that we are letting go of this quality of courtesy on which so high a value has been set? If so, what is destroying it? Is it the general increase of wealth? Heaps of money means enjoyment, self-indulgence, the doctrine that selfish amusement may be the main directing purpose of life. Old traditions go to the wall, and the doctrine of "noblesse oblige" is not always strong enough to escape contamination."

Miss Mardh-Phillips like Lord Rosebery, evidently takes a somewhat pessimistic view of the subject. "The mention of such a theme as this," she says, "has drawn forth the almost invariable comment, 'A lost art, isn't it?' There is a consensus of opinion that people can lay claim to the fine flower of culture, to the most exquisite and fastidious attitude towards life, and yet are not otherwise than complacent if they can add the prestige of being called 'the rudest man—or woman—in London;' that it is not uncommon to find people in the society that is considered good asserting their security of position by pushing aside those who stand on a more precarious footing; that, if anyone not belonging to their peculiar clique swims into their ken, they show their superiority by making him or her feel thoroughly out of it.

DELIBERATE DISCOURTESY.

The writer heard a discussion a few weeks ago as to whether one of the speakers should call upon the newly-made wife of a distant cousin, a lady of considerable social and intellectual distinction. 'I used to know her husband, and his father and mine were first cousins and very good friends, and I hear she is a delightful person,' she pleaded wistfully. 'I don't advise you to go,' answered her hearer. 'She only cares for her own friends and would be sure to be rude to you—"she's that sort of woman."'

Deplorable, but true. A person may be distinguished, clever, charming, and yet lead the way in deliberate want of courtesy. We could point to such people: men and women of wit, taste and talent, with the will and the power to gather round them the best that life, socially, has to offer. They can afford pleasure to those they like and can throw off the bird and whistle him back at will. Such an example is sure of its camp following, and the fashion is one that spreads very easily. Snobbishness thrives upon it, for we have no hesitation in declaring that slights, neglect and incivility are seldom practised upon those who are of great social importance and who have much to give. The noisy, unattractive woman, the commonplace, uninteresting man are received with cordial attention by those who affect to be most fastidious, if their position is sufficiently exalted or their fortune sufficiently large.

OUTSIDE THE MAGIC CIRCLE.

Observe the nobody who has been allowed to enliven the tedium of some watering place, or whose hospitality has been accepted in the wilds of another hemisphere, and who is so unwise as to pursue his advantage in town; he will be lucky indeed if it is not made clear to him that the elect are once more on their own ground, where they do not want and will not have him. The warmth within the magic circle is in sharp contradistinction to the chilling cold outside.

If we analyse the inner springs of this kind of discourtesy we might put stupidity, a sort of mental bluntness, first. A keen and sensitive imagination, quick to enter into the feelings of others, will save its owner from inflicting many a painful slight, but the rush and variety of modern life rob us of the leisure to think and feel, and the imaginative nature develops less readily than of old. Men are, on the whole, too much in a hurry to-day to spare time for the delicacy of beautiful carriage and customs. Some people have a strain of cruelty and really enjoy inflicting stings. Youth is not uncommonly both stupid and cruel, and these engaging tendencies hardly require the stimulus they sometimes receive from example and education. Who has not noticed girls who are the true daughters of their mother and can stare and ostracise to a moral Siberia a girl who does not belong to their set? One meets or hears of young men who are negligent, wanting in courteous observances, refusing to take the trouble to answer invitations, showing how bored they are by old friends or relations.

RAISING A SELFISH RACE.

Boys and girls used to be very carefully trained in politeness. They learned to efface themselves. Perhaps the thing was overdone, but any such mistakes have been abundantly rectified. Now parents seem to vie with one another to make their children as selfish as possible. The habit of gratifying every impulse, the shrinking from all dull and tiresome obligations, the satisfying, the craving for constant amusement inevitably result in a want of self-control and self-restraint. It is almost impossible to inculcate constant charm of manner in those who are uniformly bent on pleasing themselves. Young people get an unattractive decision, a sort of slap-dash assurance, a total want of delicate half-tones. It is the little touches that make, the little flaws that mar, and urbanity, taught and practised in the home, would not leave so much to learn in intercourse with the world at large.

COURTESY AMONG THE POOR.

It is sometimes said that democracy is accountable for the decadence in manners, that in the reaction from servility we find the village girl refusing to 'drop her courtesy,' but go a little way below the surface and you will still find anxious politeness flourishing. It is indeed to the poor that we must turn for the most exquisite courtesy. How often in a cottage have we not been received with a manner that is absolute perfection? It is a manner that is the outcome of a mind of leisure, full of that presence of mind that goes with entire unconsciousness of self, anxious to please and saying instinctively the right and kind thing. The finished courtesy of a really high-bred woman, innate and instilled, courteous less because of what is due to others than because of old tradition and of what is due to herself, is a very perfect thing, but it is not more perfect than that of the humble-minded woman who has never thought of herself at all.

THE CEMENT AND SECURITY OF SOCIETY.

Good manners are to particular societies what good morals are to society in general—their cement and security.

Courtesy is not quite the same thing as good manners. A man may have very polished manners, founded on perfect self-possession and the habit of good society, and yet be capable of discourteous actions done in a finished way; and again, the spirit of courtesy may be apparent when the manner halts and stumbles. Good manners are an important addition, a well-nigh indispensable part yet they do not constitute the actual nature and substance of courtesy. While they contain an element that is permanent and precious they contain also an element that is transitory, capricious, conventional, a matter of fashion, not feeling. The distinction between the courteous and the merely well-mannered does not rest upon temporary and changeable bases; it rests upon inward feelings of which the outward manner is the indication and sufficient sign.

THE BASIS OF TRUE COURTESY.

We are liable to look upon courtesy as a lighter kind of qualification, lying outside the system of morality, which a man may not possess and yet be a very good fellow all the same. It is much more and goes much deeper than this, and yet it depends a great deal upon small things. To be a well-bred man without being an honest one is a poor recommendation, but to be an honest man without good breeding is to be a very disagreeable person.

"True courtesy has its roots very deep in the character," and the writer of this suggestive article agrees with Emerson that love is the basis of courtesy.

WOMEN WRITERS' DINNER.

CRITICS AS ADVISERS.

More than usual interest attached to the Women Writers' Dinner this year, which took place on June 22 at the Criterion, as it was the twenty-fifth that has taken place in unbroken sequence. In celebration of this "Silver Jubilee" the name-cards were tied with silver cords, and silver maple was a feature in the table decorations, in conjunction with beautiful lilies and roses. Lady Ritchie had by the unanimous wish of the committee been invited to preside, though she was unable to comply with the request. She sent, however, a sheaf of flowers, to be placed before Mrs. Wilfrid Ward., who occupied the chair.

After the toasts of the King and the Queen and Royal family had been honoured, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, who has warmly received gave an address dealing with how far there could be a formulated art of fiction with laws of its own.

"After all" she proceeded, "the majority of us here to-night are dealers in the enormous mass of fiction which seems just now to be particularly vague in intention and often incoherent in expression. Such a phenomenon fatigues the imagination and excites the critical features. Some order it is felt must be put into this chaos, an art so run to seed must be reduced to law. Numerous articles, lectures, and books are appearing on this sort of fiction," and she proceeded to ask whether, as practical people, novelists could get much good out of these discussions. Personally, she believed they could if they did not take them too seriously.

ART OF DIALOGUE.

Mrs. Ward thought that it would be a mistake to practise generally the severe economy of dialogue of Mr. Henry James. Could Dickens she asked, have so muzzled Mr. Micawber, or Jane Austen Mrs. Norris, or George Eliot Mrs. Poyser? There are some characters whose garrulity must be allowed full play before they can realise themselves. There is no greater gift than dialogue. A flash of absolute conviction follows the true spoken word which does not attend on the most admiral analysis or description. She begged the advisers to remember that there are many different schools, and while admitting the merits of Balzac, Turgenieff, Tolstoy, and Flauvert, she urged the claims of Dickens, Thackeray, and the Brontes, adding "one note in which the English school abounds is the sense of humour, and such laughter comes not from the surface, but from the very soul of human things." A graceful tribute to Lady Ritchie concluded the address.

On the promising subject of "The Scottish Heroine in Fiction" Mrs. Burnett Smith ("Annie Swan") had promised to speak, but she explained that the people over the border led such busy and strenuous lives that they had no time to pose as heroines in actuality or fiction. The strong silent men might have his admirers in the pages of a novel, but there was not much demand for the strong silent woman on the part of anyone.

Professor Caroline Spurgeon dealt with "The Literary Woman in Fiction," and pointed out that she had not been altogether kindly treated by the Victorian novelists. There had been a note of insincerity about them as literary pretenders. To-day the note was altogether different, and there was a group of women in scientific research, history philosophy, and archaeology doing admirable work. With a plea from Mrs. Heitland for more work of investigating character by women journalists, the programme of speeches came to an end, and the proceedings ended in animated conversation.

A MARVEL OF MOTHER-HOOD.

THE STORY OF THE FOUNDING OF A COLONY OF HONEY-ANTS.

"The amazing contrast between Man and the Ants never strikes the observer more forcibly than when considering the first beginnings of an ant colony," says Mr. Percy Leonard in the "Theosophical Path."

Imagine a human bride who, losing her husband on the wedding-day, retires underground and without the aid of any implement, not even of a barrow to remove the soil, succeeds in digging a tunnel some seventy feet in length in two or three days. Next suppose that she blocks the entrance with soil to exclude all communication with the outside world and that in this unventilated cavern, with no food supply, no light, nor help of any kind, she rears more than a dozen children and a score or more of babies all in the short sace of six and and a half months! The mind accustomed to consider human possibilities will scout the supposition as too improbable even for a fair-tale, and yet undertakings just as incredible are successfully carried through by the ants, as the following observations show:—

CAPTURE OF A WIDOWED ANT.

Early in 1912, an enormous flight of winged female honey-ants settled on Point Loma. At least one of these prospective mothers alighted on every square yard of surface in the College grounds. Arrived on solid earth, each widowed insect stripped off her beautiful wings and buried herself in the soil, still moist from the recent rains.

"On January 15, one of these incipient colonies was scooped up with a trowel and the captive ant transferred to a glass tumbler nearly filled with sifted garden soil. By the next morning she had dug a spiral tunnel nearly reaching to the bottom of the tumbler three and a half inches long or nine times her body length! In order to induce my saptive to work close up against the glass, it was necessary to surround the tumbler with a tightly-fitting sheath of pasted strips of paper in order to exclude the light.

IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

On January 17 when the sheath was slipped off, the ant was seen backing up the tunnel and carrying up little balls of pressed earth the size of her head to the surface. On the 18th she had reached the bottom of the tumbler and was busily engaged in excavating a roomy cellar on the glass floor, On January 21 the opening of the tunnel was surmounted by a little pile of earth the size of a pea, and during the next few days the entrance was blocked to a distance of three-quarters of an inch with hard-packed grains of soil. Friendly visits, hostile attacks, food supplies, fresh air, and surface water were now entirely shut out. The lonely hermit had now entered upon her retreat and the next six and a half months are to be spent in solitary confinement.

DEVOTION TO DUTY.

On January 30 two pearly eggs are noticed and to these she devotes her constant attention, licking them over with a devotion that never wearies. On February 4 at 1.35 p.m., the eggs were discovered in the highest part of the tunnel close up against the entrance barrier and attached by means of saliva to the glass wall. In a state of nature of course the upper galleries are the first to be warmed by the morning sun, the heat travelling slowly downward as the day advances. Wild ants usually carry their eggs and young near the surface in the morning, and remove them to the deeper levels as the heat descends, thus maintaining them at an equable temperature.

On February 5 the eggs had increased to eight, and at this point a labour-saving device may be described by which many a tedious journey is avoided. The mother ant merely glues her eggs together, forming them into a solid package by the application of her adhesive saliva, and thus is able to carry fifteen eggs at one time. At least once a day her eggs are carried to the upper tunnel and fetched back again to the lowest chamber.

SOURCE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

On May 22 about a dozen lusty, little white grubs were detected twisting and turning on their backs on the bottom of the tumbler. The larvae started growing at a rapid rate and here a question will arise in the minds of practical, human housewives as to how the mother obtains food for her hungry. family, seeing all freign supplies are cut off. The mother ant is furnished with large wings when she bids her final adieu to the nest where she was reared and soars into the air for what is called the 'marriage flight.' Naturally, these wings required powerful muscles for their operation; but when the bride deliberately tears the wings from her shoulders, the muscles that supplied the motive force become superfluous. From this time forward they constitute a stock of available food material, and being slowly dissolved by the blood, together with sundry deposits, of fat, they help to secrete the nutritive saliva with which she nourishes her growing brood."

THE HAPPY MOTHER.

On June 6, we are told, one of the larvae entered the pupa state and span her silken case. On June 22 the mother was first seen bringing up the cocoons one by one and laying them close against the barrier. On July 22, at 8.50 a.m., the proud mother was discovered in the act of licking over her first-born, the earliest of all her brood to emerge from the cocoon. Within 24 hours of their existence the newly-emerged ants or "callows" started attacking the barricade which shut them from the outside world. On Aug. 14 the last remaining obstruction was demolished and communication re-established with the surface. After this the food for the colony was obtained by the young ants from outside supplies.

The word 'marvel' appearing in the title of this article, is, of course, used in its primary sense as of something which inspires our wonder; and to those who have witnessed a solitary female retire underground and after six and a half months of fasting, appear surrounded by a numerous family, it does seem as though the substance of her body had multiplied in a marvellous way.

MACEY
SECTIONAL BOOK CASES
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Price list on application
W. H. THORNS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.
"GUNG" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Money returned if not cured.
OF ALL DEALERS.
D. Specific Co.,
FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.
COWPER & CO.
Ophthalmic Opticians, etc. to
Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FARMING IN THE TROPICS.

NATURAL VERSUS SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE IN CEYLON.

There was a large attendance of delegates when the Congress or Tropical Agriculture opened on June 23, at the Imperial Institute. They were welcomed by the President, Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S., who is also President of the International Association for Tropical Agriculture and Director of the Imperial Institute. The morning session was occupied by the President's address, in which he reviewed the whole field of tropical agriculture, and in the afternoon papers were read by a number of authorities on technical education in tropical agriculture, says "The Times."

There was general agreement in the desirability of a collefe in Ceylon which was described by the President in his address. Later in the afternoon Mr. J. Arthur Hutton described the work of the British Cotton Growiny Association.

In the evening Lord Emmott, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, presided at a dinner given by the Government to the delegates and representatives of the Congress at the Imperial Institute. The Government held a reception afterwards for the Congress, for which about 2,000 invitations were issued. The guests were received by the Secretary for the Colonies and Mrs. Harcourt.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After pointing out the ever-growing importance of the agricultural productivity of the tropics, to which the temperate world had now to look for numerous materials necessary to life and to industry, the President discussed the problems connected with the most important of these tropical products. The first he touched upon was rubber.

Since the last Congress four years ago, he said, an immense impetus had been given to the cultivation of rubber, and a rapid and unprecedented rise in the market price of the raw material followed. Rubber trees of every description were grown in plantations on a large scale, of which Heava, Ceara, and Castilloa were the most important. Certain conclusions were already definitely indicated, but two questions remained. One was the maintenance of an ample supply of cheap labour for the plantations of the Eastern tropics; the other was the quality of the plantation rubber compared with that obtained from the trees of South America. The artificial production of rubber by chemical means had now been satisfactorily accomplished by laboratory methods. Some time must elapse before we could be certain that these methods could be successful on a large scale. The question would then arise as to whether synthetic rubber could be produced cheaply enough to compete with the natural rubber. The improvement of plantation rubber and the cheapening of its cost were therefore the main problems for the rubber grower. The moral of synthetic indigo was obvious. Natural indigo was killed because little or nothing was done to improve and cheapen its production, and he believed this was fully recognized by leading rubber planters. But the entire science of rubber-growing needed continuous investigation by trained specialists.

COTTON, COCOA, AND TOBACCO.

Another subject which would claim much of their attention was cotton-growing and its improvement. Notable advances had been made, especially in India, in Nyasaland, Uganda, Togoland, and in French West Africa, but continuous effort and experimental work were needed in each country in which cotton cultivation promised success.

In this country at the present time we were specially and financially interested in a large attempt, chiefly due to the initiation of Lord Kitchener, to grow Egyptian cotton under irrigation in the Gezira district of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Lancashire spinners would view with satisfaction a similar development on the opposite shore of the Mediterranean. Asia Minor appeared to offer a promising and very large field for the growth of long-stapled American Upland cotton. With the development for cotton-growing in these great tracts in Egypt, the Sudan, and in Asia Minor the demands of Europe for two of the principal grades of cotton would in a very large measure be met, and the principal manufacturing requirements of the Old World largely supplied from within its confines. Important advances also were being made in cotton cultivation in India.

After referring to the oil-yielding trees, the President spoke of the remarkable increase in the production of cocoa in the Gold Coast. An output of 11,407,608lb. in 1905 had risen to 45,277,606lb. in 1910, and last year it was 113,239,980lb., and this country now, he said, stood first on the list. The cocoa industry of the Gold Coast was a notable example of an enterprise which had been brought to success as a native industry aided, and to some extent supervised, by Government, but without pressure or coercion in any form.

Recent developments indicated that certain kinds of tobacco might not only be grown, but successfully cured, of satisfactory quality in a number of new areas, among them Canada, South Africa, including Rhodesia, and Ireland, while promising trials were being made in this country. The subject needed increased attention in the tropics, especially in relation to the growth of cigar tobacco.

ADVANTAGES OF CEYLON.

The time had now come, the President continued, to consider how education in tropical agriculture could best be provided. [illegible] agricultural college in the tropics which should also be an important centre of tropical agriculture research, not merely for its own advanced students, but for trained investigators of special subjects from all parts of the world. There was general agreement that Ceylon was the colony best adapted for the establishment of the first Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The funds required were estimated at about £50,000. The site proposed was at Peradeniya, in proximity to the famous Gardens and also to the Government Agricultural Department. Instruction would be open to all who produced the diploma of an agricultural college or other evidence of possessing the preliminary knowledge requisite. As educated and otherwise properly qualified native students would be admitted, as well as European students, it was intended to erect in proximity to the college at least two residential hostels. The entire course of work would occupy a period of one year, which would be continuous, and the cost of board, residence, and instruction for this year was estimated at £150.

The President next said he desired to submit to the Congress the question of a British Institute of Tropical Agriculture on the lines of other professional bodies, such as the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Chemistry. He thought such an institution would be welcomed by all connected with the subject of agricultural production in the British tropics. It would be affiliated with the various agricultural societies in the British tropics and with the International Association, and would, with great advantage, take over the work at present performed by the British Committee of the Association.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."...

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly giving publicity to this letter, through the columns of your most valuable paper, at an earliest opportunity.

I have followed with interest the question of "Haj Pilgramage" from the commencement of its having been taken up recently by the Government and I feel that although several suggestions and protests have been made by several interested gentlemen on the "Proposed Monopoly" and other important questions to make the poor pilgrims to the Hedjaz a happy lot, yet, only one question seems to have been entirely overlooked by all of them. The letter published in your issue of to-day's date under the signature of Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary to the Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society, sufficiently expresses the hardships the Hajis are suffering on their way to the sacred Mecca, but the very first trouble they have to face is the one at Bombay before embarkation, which, when well considered, I believe, that the Hajis would rather boldly face the other hardships on their voyage than the one mentioned above. On the day the sailing of a steamer is fixed, the Pilgrims have to undergo a Medical Inspection at Bombay and all their luggage is required to be disinfected. After the Medical Examination they are marched off to the steamer by which they are to sail and their luggage follows in bullock carts all mixed up. It is a most miserable sight to see these poor people all waiting anxiously for their luggage, which not only consists of the necessary food for the voyage and other eatables, but also their clothes and valueables. The bullock carts are brought alongside the steamer and unloaded and the luggage of the Hajis mixed up as it is, is heaved up by the Dock Cranes and put on board the vessel. Here is the first hardship of the Hajis and a very difficult task of finding out their own things. What should be the state of mind of a Haji when he does not find his eatables, clothes etc., even after a strenuous search of three or four days after the ship leaves Bombay, is the question, which could better be imagined than explained. It is not only one Haji who has to find out his things but the whole lot of Hajis on board the ship. Imagine then the worry, annoyance and loss one has to suger at the very commencement of the voyage, let alone the other troubles and worries of the journey! What should then one do when he finds his whole luggage missing or a part of it? A Mussalman cannot perform a pilgrimage by borrowing or begging anything for the purpose, but he must have everything of his own as otherwise the visit to the sacred place is said to be fruitless. Then is there no remedy to mimise the hardship above referred to? Mr. Shaukat Ali points out in his letter above referred to, that the Turkish Government would have very willingly done away with the quarantine at Kamaran, but they cannot do so as it is imposed by an International Sanitary Board at Constantinople. If this be so, is there any necessity to examine medically the Pilgrims and to disinfect their luggage before embarkation at Bombay? Does it in any way help the International Sanitary Board or does it help the British Government in any way? I do not find any solution to this problem. Whatever may be the reason for the Medical Inspection at Bombay, but looking to the other hardships of the pilgrims after they are landed at Jeddah, I humbly submit that the Inspection and Disinfection of the Hajis here only tends to increase and not to decrease their hardships. Cannot the British Government do away with this Inspection, taking into consideration that these very pilgrims have to stay at Kamaran in the quarantine for about six days and that their luggage etc., is also disinfected there? If this could be done, the poor Hajis, I have no doubt, will appreciate the step and would feel sincerely thankful to the British Raj for thus removing their very first hardship, which otherwise they have to undergo before embarkation.—Yours etc.,

M. DINAKERRAO.

28, Prince Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

SANCTION FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The "Leader" learns that the Secretary of State's sanction for the establishment of Hindu University has been received.

A GREAT SUNSPOT.

WEATHER AND SOLAR PHENOMENA.

A large sunspot, or collection of three sunspots, covering an area the diameter of which was 9½ times that of the earth, has just passed out of the visible disc of the sun, says "The Times." The spot would have attracted the attention of astronomers at any time, but it was particularly noteworthy after the recent prolonged quiescence of the sun. In England there seems to be no traceable connexion between sunspots and the weather, though elsewhere there is evidence of some such relation. Sunspots usually leave their mark only on the magnetic records, and it is peculiar that this particular spot failed to do so.

The region of the spot entered the visible disc of the sun about June 8; on the 12th a few small spots appeared, and rapidly increased in size, so that on the 16th, when near the central meridian, the spot extended over about 75,000 miles in latitude. It was made up of 3 separate spots, very close to each other, each containing several umbrae. It was in solar latitude 23 degree south, and its considerable distance from the sun's equator shows that it belongs to the new cycle of activity. The great spot was photographed near the limb on Sunday last, and was suspected on Monday, but it was then too foreshortened to appear as more than a doubtful streak. No magnetic disturbance of any size accompanied the passage of the spot over the central meridian, as has often been observed with other large spots; the explanation lies perhaps in the considerable distance of the spot from the centre of the disc.

Careful comparisons of solar and weather statistics have been made to endeavour to find some correlation between the two. This might show itself either by particular solar disturbances being accompanied by peculiar weather conditions, or by the general type of weather showing an 11-years cycle, in sympathy with the solar cycle. There has never been any clear evidence of the former kind of connexion. Individual spots leave their mark on terrestrial magnetic records, but nowhere else.

As regards the general type of weather showing an 11-year fluctuation, the Greenwich weather records of 60 years show no definite evidence of sympathy with the sunspot curve. British weather conditions are, however, unusually complex, and attempts in countries where simpler conditions prevail have been more successful. Thus Dr. Lockyer found that Indian famines seemed to have an 11-year period. More recently Mr. Abbot, in his book on "The Sun," has given a diagram of the mean temperatures of some inland stations in the United States from 1877 to 1900. The 3 sunspot minima of this period agree with years of maximum temperature, and the two years of maximum sunspots with minimum temperature.

Thus there is now some basis for postulating a connexion between the two. But it is surprising that the years of minimum sunspots are the warmest, for on comparing the curve of sunspot activity with the light curves of long-period variable stars, it is found that the time of maximum light in the star corresponds with the time of maximum spot activity in the sun. However, terrestrial weather is such a complex thing that it is unsafe to conclude that lower temperature in one country means lower temperature for the whole earth.

ARREST OF A JAPANESE IN KARACHI.

"WANTED" IN CALCUTTA.

On Saturday night in Elphinstone Street, Karachi, Mr. J. R. Sukhia Sub-Inspector in charge of the detective branch, Karachi, arrested Mr. F. O. Hara a Japanese subject, who is "wanted" by the Calcutta police.

This Mr. Hara, who is a smart looking young Jap, came into the offices of the "Sind Gazette" recently and expressed a desire to be taught English. He explained that he was in Karachi teaching Ju-Jitsu at the Y. M. C. A. until such time as his theatrical company arrived, and as he found he had a great deal of time on hand he wanted to better his education. He spoke almost unintelligible English but was able to write correctly. He claimed to be the agent of the Bandmann Operatic Company as well as of several other companies. To the managerial department of the "Sind Gazette" he expressed a desire to study the working of the delicate and up-to-date monotype machines, not having seen machinery of so modern a type before. After he left the office nothing more was seen of Mr. Hara save occasional glimpses as he drove past in a smart turn out.

At the sky race meeting held recently in Karachi those present may have noticed a little Japanese gentleman in summer grab briskly parading in the grand stand enclosure. This was Mr. F. O. Hara patronising the Turf.

It therefore came as an interesting surprise when the Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Karachi, called at the "Sind Gazette', office on Saturday morning and showed a photo of Mr. F. O. Hara dressed in the garb of a Turk, and explained that he was "wanted" in Calcutta. The police had some little difficulty in finding their quarry. When visited at his house Mr. Hara had left for the "Sind Gazette" office, and when sought for there he had not been known to have arrived. But Mr. Sukhia, the sub-inspector, was able finally to secure Mr. F. O. Hara and to place him in a train for Calcutta. He will probably have a fairly cool jorney now that a good monsoon has broken everywhere and will no doubt carry away with him pleasant recollections of his short but eventful stay in this great and growing city if the Empire, save the "Sind Gazette."

MODERN MIRACLES.

MGR. BENSON ON CURES AT LOURDES.

Mgr. Benson lectured on June 22, to a large audience at Caxton Hall on "Modern Miracles."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who presided, said that the modern world was a sceptical world and being sceptical it tried to flatter itself by calling itself daring; but it was a very timid world. Its attitude was not one of scepticism, but one of terror.

Mgr. Benson said that a miracle was an effect which was beyond the order of created nature. That was the definition of St. Thomas Aquinas. It was not about miracles such as the going back of the sun on the dial of Ahaz or the raising of Lazarus from the dead that he proposed to speak, because although they accepted them, miracles of this kind were comparatively rare in the history of the Church. There was a third kind of miracle, the cure of the mother of St. Peter's wife from fever and the instantaneous return of her strength. This was the kind of miracle with which we were most familiar and the kind that faith appeared to produce. St. Augustine recorded a notable instance; in the Middle Ages 500 miracles were stated to have occurred within one year at the shrine of St. Thomas a'Becket at Canterbury, and many of them seemed to be analogous to the cures which were recorded in our own time at Lourdes.

Mgr. Benson related several cases of cures, including the case of a woman who had great wounds in her back in 1907 and was cured, utterly and permanently, in the space of a day or two. He saw her in 1908, and an American lady with whom he was travelling examined her, and was able to testify that there had been no return of the malady. He also described the case of a little girl two-and-a-half years of age blind from her birth. This child was held in the arms of Mme, Carrel, wife of Dr. Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, who himself received the Nobel Prize in 1912. Mme. Carrel was a qualified medical woman, and not at all the kind person to be deceived or imposed on by herself or by others. As the Blessed Sacrament approached in procession she noticed that the child was moving her head, her eyes opened, and she made several attempts to clutch the gold bracelet which Mme. Carrel took from her arm to see if it would attract the child's attention. That, however, was not a complete miracle and was not regarded as satisfactory by the bureau at Lourdes, where they were very critical and exacting as to evidence.

He had asked Dr. Carrel his opinion of these things and he had replied that he had come to two absolutely certain conclusions and one uncertain one. The first of his certain conclusions was that no scientific explanation yet framed could account for the phenomena at Lourdes. Mgr. Benson asked Dr. Carrel "What about suggestion?" He laughed and replied, "All those people who talk about suggestion do not know what they are talking of." The second conclusion was that the cures depended upon the intensity of prayer—that when the wave of prayer rose high then the cures were frequent, and that when it sank low the cures did not take place. Of those two conclusions Dr. Carrel said he was as certain as he was of any scientific fact in the world. What he was not certain of was whether or not vitality was imparted to the afflicted by those who sympathized with them in the multitude of the whole people present. If it were so, said Mgr. Benson, it would not seem contrary to Christian teaching.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. McColl, C.S., officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, vice Sir George Shaw on leave.

The services of Captain Megillivray, I.M.S., are placed under the Burma Government and Captain Macneill, I.M.S., under the Bengal Government.

Captains Kitson, 58th Rifles, and Everett, 67th Punjabis, are employed with the Burma Military Police.

Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, C.S., reverts to the United Provinces.

Mr. H. N. Heseltine officiates as the Accountant-General of Railways.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Blacleiston officiates as Superintendent, Archaelogical Survey, Eastern Circle, vice Dr. Spooner, granted six months' leave.

The services of Lieut.-Col. Pearse, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Burma Government.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Roberts, R.E., is appointed Assistant Engineer, N.-W. Railway.

Lieutenant C. C. Phipps, R.E., is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT ON A TEA PLANTER.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, July 12.

The Higgins assault case concluded yesterday, the jury bringing in an unanimous verdict of guilty against Neyamatali for causing grievous hurt and attempted dacoity and not guilty against the other four accused.

In the latter case the foreman stated they were given the benefit of doubt. The court accepted the verdict and sentenced Neyamatali to transportation for life, the other four being acquitted.

WEST END "Queen Anne" 15 LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

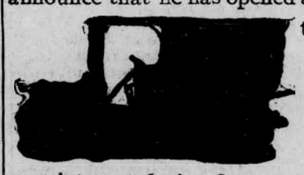
A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly trained hands for repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.



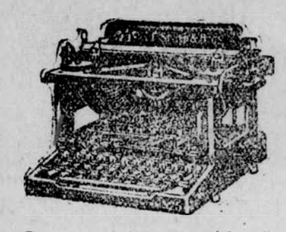
The MOTOR BRANCH of this Factory has turned out new Bodies which have secured MEDALS and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India.

Our PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unequalled

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,

prietor, Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 391. Telegraphic Address, "PRES OMBAY."



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

YOU CAN WALK ALL DAY LONG IN THE WET.

MYSOCHROME'S COMFORT AT QUITE RIGHT PRICES.

MYSOCHROME'S HALL,

213, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Sole Agents to

THE MYSORE TANNERY, Ld.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE,
ROSE, VIOLETTE,
CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds.

Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world

ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.

ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.

Sold every where. *Agents Wanted.*

FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.

ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Fort, BOMBAY.

OZONATORS.

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.

CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.

One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. Hangs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or confined space should be without one.

250,000 in use.

Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8.

STOCKISTS : ARMY & NAVY STORES. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS : BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.

10 x 5 in.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regtd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

A NEW MALAYAN TRIBE.

IN THE ULU TRENGGANU.

A most intresting race of people are *lately reported to have been discovered up* in the Uln Trengganu, of whom the males *are said to be of the average height, but* the females are rather small, but very strong. These people, says the "Madras Mail," have crisp, curly hair, of the negro type, and bota sexes wear the hair short. They are nearly black in colour, with flat noses and high cheek bones. Both sexes go *about in a nude state, and are very shy* with strangers and should they by chance meet a stranger in their native wilds, they instantly scamper off, and put on some semblance of clothing before again allowing the stranger to see them. Morality, it is said, is very high amongst them. The marriage rite is simple, but effective. The bride runs at a great speed round a big anthill, and the bridegroom does his best to catch her, which he usually does. Should he, however, be unsuccessful in catching the bride, the marriage is "off." After the wedding, should they fall out, divorce is very easy, by appeal to the chief of the tribe, who instantly annuls the marrriage. On the other hand, if the union is a happy one, they are usually faithful to each other, and bring up large families. They are monogamists. The women are very strong, and work almost as hard as the men, and some of the younger ones are of a very striking appearance.

RELIGION AND TIGERS.

These people do not appear to have any religion but they have a belief in transmigration of souls. In their country tigers are numerous, and they believe that sometimes their relations, when they die, become changed into tigers. This belief is so strong that they say if they meet a tiger, and call the animal by the name of a relation who has died, and whom they guess is embodied in this particular tiger; if their guess is correct, the animal will be instantly changed to the form of the relation named, and no harm will ensue. Should, however, the guess be a wrong one, the tiger will, most assuredly, eat up the daring surmiser. The name of this race is Panggang. They are nomadic, wandering about from place to place in their dense jungles and forests. They build houses but when they wish to camp, they will gather leaves and twigs of trees, and make a temporary covering from the weather; and they sleep on the ground, covered by a single, large palm leaf, the women apart from the men. Fires are lighted all round the camp, possibly as a protection from wild animals. Sometimes it happens, whilst on the march in single file through the forest, a woman is taken in childbirth, but the rest of the company march on and leave the woman, and after the child is born the woman will seek for food (edible roots, etc.) leaving the child on the ground. It may happen that a tiger comes along and takes away the child. When the mother discovers the fact, she is not at all put out as she believes that the tiger is one of her dead relations and so she is content.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

The men believe that they can transform themselves to tigers, and *vice versa*, all will They have a weird burial custom. The corpse is buried, in a sitting posture, up to the waist in the ground; rice, water and a wooden spade are then placed before the corpse, and the tribe move on. This is supposed to be for the use of the departed in their supernatural state. When an individual becomes too old to march with the rest and gets to be a nuisance generally he is buried alive up to the waist in the ground, and thus the hapless one is left to perish. Their usual fate is to be put an end to by the wild animals of the jungle. The polity of the commonwealth is very simple. The chief is sometimes hereditary, at often elected. He is popularly supposed to be covered with hair, like a tiger, which animal they highly respect. The chief carries a gong tied to his waist, and at the sound of the gong the people assemble to discuss the affairs of the commonweal. They are reputed to be a peaceable people, *and do not, amongst themselves, fight, or* steal. They have a knowledge of the Sultan *of the State, whom they think of as a* most sublime person, who has the power of *chopping off their heads. They are very* fond of tobacco and are content to remain some time without food, as long as they have tobacco and salt.

HOW THEY LIVE.

These strange people obtain wild rubber, *rattans, skins of animals, ivory, etc., and* when they need rice, tobacco and salt, the wild produce is placed in a cache agreed upon, and the Malays bring the necessaries, and the exchange is made. They will make models out of wood of the objects which they desire made for them The Malays will then get a metal one made according to the model. The Panggangs have no use for money for trading purposes in this life. But if by chance they get money, they bury it so that they may use it in trading after death. After getting a supply of food, no work is proceeded with until the supply is ended. Each individual cooks his own food, and will not eat out of another person's pot. If rice cannot be obtained, they will live on edible roots and wild produce is placed in a cache agreed carrying water, etc. They eat any creature, whether monkey, snake, elephant, or tiger. Wild pig they are especially fond of, and their women will nurse the suckling pigs and care for them equally with their children. The men are very skilful hunters, using the *sumpitan*, or blowpipe with such effect that the quarry, large or small, is brought down instantly. The dart is so constructed at the barbed end that a cavity exists in which a very powerful poison is placed: when the dart strikes the animal the barb breaks off leaving the poison in the wound, and in a few moments it has lethal effects. They have an antidote for this poison, which, if applied at once will cure. They cannot read or write, and their language is quite unintelligible to the Malays. Unlike the well known Sakeis, who can only, count these, these Panggangs are quite clever at counting. They are extremely smart trackers. Th ir sense of smell is very acute, and once they get the scent of the object they are in search of, they never fail to track it down.

If a crime is committed by any member of the community, that member is chased out, and not allowed to live amongst them.

They keep hunting dogs, but no fowls Should reports of apparitions (ghostly visitants) be about, fires are at once lighted which, it is believed, will keep the phantoms away. No ghost, they say, will face a fire. There are many thousands of these people, and they live on the border land of Trengganu, Kelantan, and Pahangi in the mountainous, wild forests. They are great believers in witchcraft.

There is a famous woman amongst them called Toh Medang, reputed to be a great enchantress. She is held in great dread by the Panggangs. Anyone in the tribe incurring her displea ure will assuredly, they say, meet with awful and mysterious calamities.

AN INTERESTING CHINESE DISCOVERY.

HISTORICAL LINKS WITH INDIA AND ARABIA.

An interesting discovery has been made by Chinese historians, Old Canton having been found to be linked with both India and Arabia, says the "Englishman." The Indian link is traceable in the history of two monasteries, Kunanghsiassu and Hualumsu. The former existed as a private residence in the age of Caracalla, and after being sold and destroyed was rebuilt as a monastery and placed under the charge of a Buddhist priest, who arrived in Canton from India about the time of the final division of the Roman Empire. Somewhere between 502 and 530 B.C., there arrived a second priest from India named Chiyeuk, who planted a tree in the monastery's central courtyard.

According to the legend Chiyeuk and a third Indian priest, Fatmo, predicted the birth of a Buddha, and that the prophesy was fulfilled in the person of Leuktso who is reverenced partly for ridding the place of a haunted well by the simple device of placing a stone over it, partly for his miraculous assumption into heaven at the end of a life spent in pious study of the Buddhist classics. There is, however, nothing Indian in the design of the monastery which is typically Chinese. Hualumssu was founded in A.D., 502 by Tatnuo and here again the architecture is entirely Chinese. The link with Arabia is represented by five mosques, the most sacred, and probably the oldest, being the Ch'ingchenssu, and at the far end of an adjoining cemetery is the tomb of Sooapackchoy, who is supposed to have been the young brother of Mahomet's mother. He is said to have visited Canton between A.D. 620 and 627.

A REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

HURT WHILE CLEANING LOADED WEAPON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 11.

A revolver accident is reported to have occurred yesterday evening at Cochin.

While Mr. H. E. Day, Manager of Messrs. Goodacre and Sons, Limited, was trying to open a revolver belonging to his assistant to clean it, one of the chambers which was loaded, of which Mr. Day was unaware, went off, the bullet passing through his stomach and liver up to the spine. His condition is precarious.

Mr. Day was removed last night from the hospital to his bungalow. No operation was performed. The accident took place in his office.

Commander A. S. Balfour, R.I.M., from the R. I. M. S. Dufferin has relieved Commander. Vines, R. I. M., as Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras and the latter officer has proceeded to Calcutta to assume duties as Port Officer there.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR THE POONA MEETING.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall Poona, on Monday, the 27th July, 1914, at 12 noon:—

New Additional Members will, under Regulation VII of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Members, make the oath or solemn affirmation before taking their seats.

Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1914-1915, and discussion thereon.

BILLS.

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—*Second Reading* (*vide* item No. 1 under Head VIII).
2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—*Second Reading* (*vide* item No. 2 under Head VIII).
3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874—*Second Reading* (*vide* item No. 3 under Head VIII).
4. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—*First Reading*.
5. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869—*First Reading*.
6. A Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888—*First Reading*.

ELECTION.

Election of the Finance Committee.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).
2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).
3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IX of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874).
4. Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. Confdl. 22, dated the 13th April 1914, regarding Bill No. XI of of 1912 (A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

MR. SHAW'S VIEW ON SEX EDUCATION.

FACING THE QUESTION "SHOULD THE CHILD BE TOLD?"

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was the chief speaker at a conference on the next steps in educational progress on June 19th and he wade a frank declaration of his views on the question of sex instruction.

At the call of the chairman, Mr. Shaw, who had occupied a seat in the front row of the audiencee, leaped on to the platform and at once affirmed that a previous speaker who had emphasised the importance of atheletic exercise for boys "was frightfully wrong." There was no salvation that way.

It was said sex instruction was a dangerous thing continued the speaker. People had not to slighest hesitation in teaching others to read, yet could they imagine anything more dangerous? If a child had any idea of the importanco and magnitude of the dangers incurred by reading it would be terrified, and would go away and cry. They must get out of the idea that they were responsible for the increase of danger by increasing knowledge.

The whole process of education consisted in learning things although they did not understand its full scope at the time, because it would be no use to them when they began to understand.

If he were asked to give instruction in sex to young persons he would say there was one age at which he could give it—that at which the child did not in the least understand what he was talking about. He could also speak to a pretty fully developed and experienced human being, but the one moment at which he could not particularly speak of it was that particular moment at which the sex instinct had been awakened to a passionate existence, and when no conversation on the part of the child could be impersonal conversation.

If they began to teach it in the schools and went adound to ask the parents if they approved of it, the parents would all say: "I strongly object." This "taboo instinct," this "pure stupidity" on the part of parents would have to be frankly disregarded by teachers. On the general question whether the children should be educated in the matter, he had no doubt whatever that they should.

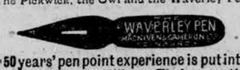
Most normal children would be content with the magic mystery of art, and would be tided perfectly safely over the dangerous period of youth with music, painting, and poetry.

Dr. Letitia Fairfield, assistant school medical inspector, L.C.C., who introduced the subject, held the view that both mother and teacher should share the burden of initiating the child into the mysteries of sex.

A resolution in favour of sex inctruction being introduced into training colleges was unanimously adopted.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a Boon and a Blessing to Men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen"



Over 50 years' pen point experience is put into the making of Waverley Nibs. Their smoothness of point and durability in constant use make them world favourites. Beware of Imitations

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by MacNiven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

TO LADIES

IT COSTS NOTHING TO BE WELL DRESSED.

We mean nothing more than a Durzie composition which is never cheap and invariably very nasty.

YOU REQUIRE

SMART GOWNS

We have them in Stock. Ready to wear, well cut and tailored but nothing extreme in all.

THE LATEST STYLES AND COLORINGS

And being the out season in Bombay we are abie at this season to offer ladies.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

FAVOR US WITH A VISIT.

We cannot send patterns as every stock is different.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

STANDARD MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd.,

CALCUTTA.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasaka. Vasaka—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhotoda Vasika*) has a considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c. as. **10** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup Calcii Hypophosphites.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. **1** per 6 oz. phial.

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effect. Rs. **1/8** per pint bottle.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct FROM

Agents: **NATIONAL AGENCY,**

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 26.

The styles for this summer are quite settled now—the dresses and hats prepared for Ascot being the last word in the summer fashions of 1914. But, still, there is plenty of opportunity for a woman to show forth her own individuality in her dress, and not follow slavishly the models she sees in park, street, or social function. A strikingly beautiful and quaint get up was noted by me a few days ago in Regent-street. It was worn by a young girl, and she looked just as though she had walked off a "Chelsea Shepherdess" vase! Her flowered muslin frock was flounced in three tiers, and somewhat bouffant about the hips. The bottom flounce was some inches off the ground, and revealed the daintiest of shoes and stockings; and her hat was of the shepherdess persuasion, trimmed with flowers, and a band of ribbon velvet ran right across. She carried a tiny sunshade. the handle of which folded up in true Early-Victorian style, this same sunshade being edged with silk fringe; and I at once thought of "Quality Street"—that dainty playlet so much talked of a few years ago, in which Ellaline Terriss played one of her very sweetest parts.

AN ELEGANT COSTUME.

Pictured in our sketch is an elegant costume for morning wear, or on the chilly days that we get sometimes even in leafy June or broiling July. It is made up in sponge-cloth of a delightful strawberry shade, a colour most suitable for this time of the year. It will be noted that the coat is in two tiers, and the skirt is of the new double variety. The fashionable waistcoat, collar, and revers are of white taffetas; but pique or any other easily-got-up material could be used. The hat is of the season's polished straw, and is completed by a high (imitation) paradise mount. The buttons on the waistcoat are large and beautiful, to tone or contrast with the material of the costume; and the sunshade has the smart long handle.

A BECOMING BLOUSE.

We have here a smart blouse of shell-pink crepe-de-chine. The dainty vest is of folded ninon, and the collar is of the same material, and is hemstitched. The bands of black velvet in front and at the wrists are in striking contrast, but give a chic note all their own. The sleeves are of the prevailing Raglan shape, and finished at the wrists by fairly deep frills; but this feature is a matter of individual taste, as the wrists could be easily finished without them; or ninon be substituted for the crepe-chine.

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.

We have sketched here a particularly chic hat of navy-blue varnished straw. The brim is of mitre-shape—an unusually smart style, and one not suited to every face; but on the head of the right wearer a truly Paris-looking chapeau. It is made in this instance of navy tulle, and is trimmed with clusters and an edging of pink rosebuds with darker centres. The small (imitation) osprey mount at the top of the mitre, which could be either of navy or white, gives a distinctly quaint and coquettish finish.

EAST AND WEST.

A CHINAMAN'S VIEW.

To counteract to some extent the attitude of bigotry and prejudice exhibited almost daily in the West against everything Chinese, a new Review has been founded in London. It is the "Chinese Review," published monthly at one shilling. The Review is edited by two Chinamen, one of whom, Mr. J. Wong-Quincey, invites English readers to put themselves in the place of the Chinese for a moment and consider matters like this, for example:—

In the year of grace 1912 the honourable and high-minded promoters of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition decided to add a touch of Chinese colour to the great display at Shepherd's Bush. A scheme was forthwith proposed, and widely advertised in the Press, to install a typical opium den within the Exhibition grounds, and attempts were made to hire Chinese sailors from the East End to play the part of opium sots and exhibit to the West, in realistic details, all the disgusting particulars associated with opium smoking.

Suppose the tables be turned. Imagine the promoters of a Chinese exhibition proposing to represent Great Britain by setting up the model of a low-class public house, and engaging Britishers to act the role of besotted drunkards. In place of the mild protest raised by the Chinese students Great Britain would probably have sent a fleet of warships to demand reparation for the national insult.

In the whole range of China's past and present is there nothing worthy of notice and representation except an opium den? One looks in vain in Western newspapers for reports of progress and of incidents illustrating the higher and better traits of Chinese character; but the ravages of a White Wolf or the details of a political murder are immediately boomed with an energy worthy of a better cause. And the dismal pessimist, ignoring all the wonderful progress made in China during the last fifty years in the face of untold difficulties, chants his funeral lay with a gusto and vehemence which tempt us to conclude that we must be paid to do it.

One of the articles in the June number, from the pen of the Editor, discusses the attitude of the Chinese towards Christianity and the profound and organic difference in the modes of thought which characterise the East and the West. The East limits its ideal to the attainment of the practical good; the West sets out to fathom the unfathomable. He says:—

In the China of more recent times the same vivid contrast is discernible. One looks in vain for a Thomas Carlyle or a William Wordsworth; nor can the ecstasies of the modern mystic find any affinity in Chinese thought. There is no unspeakable agony, no mortal strife between faith and unbelief; and it is highly doubtful whether such states of mind can be made so much as intelligible to the Eastern understanding.

IMPERTURBABLE CONTENTMENT.

The Chinese of to-day pursues his even course with equanimity as he has done for ages past, and is less perturbed by questions of faith and delicate casuistry than the Sage (Confucius) who had determined for him irrevocably it may seem, his "summum bonum." His needs are few and his ambitions attainable with ordinary effort. 'To see God' and 'to be persecuted falsely and yet rejoice' are beatitudes after which he entertains no aspiration. If he is literary he may hope for honour, for state employment and for power to rule. For the rest he is content to live in easy affluence without undue luxury or extravagance.

The lower classes are permeated with the same atmosphere of imperturbable contentment. In spite of economic pressure, of the many uncertainties of life in a frequently disorganised state, living is cheap and easy; and these Chinese peasant is no less remarkable for his simiplicity of life as for his philosophical calm in adversity, and for the elasticity with which he recovers from disaster.

There probably has never been any antagonism in China against Christianity itself. Missionaries have occasionally suffered, not for their religion but rather from a misunderstanding of their real purpose and mission, and from acts of indiscretion committed by the missionaries themselves. Although there is no indigenous faith in China that could offer any opposition to the Christian appeal, the Chinese temperament and outlook upon life constitute a serious obstacle to the vital and rapid spread of Christianity.

CHRISTIAN MISSION WORK.

It can serve no honest purpose to minimise the excellent work achieved by missionary endeavour. The result so far obtained can call forth nothing but admiration. Statistics of church membership, however, are obviously misleading in that they do not offer any guide as to the inward intensity of belief in the case of professed converts. There is no question of sincerity; but it is open to doubt whether the Chinese nature lends itself easily to that mystical abandonand absolute resignation to the supernatural which is the *sine qua non of* a living faith in Christ.

The average Chinese is too wide awake, too tantalisingly calm and self-controlled, too easily satisfied with small mercies and with the pursuit of the concrete good to be emotionally led away from the steady paths of *terra firma* to soar with uncertain wings.

Of Chinese admiration for the moral tenets and practice of Christianity there is no lack; but it is only a tribute to 'what is excellent and lovely, to what is good.' To the Chinese mind the supernatural appeal is not so much unconvincing as unnecessary; and the restless attitude of spirit involved in the Christian injunction to 'watch and pray' is somewhat irksome and foreign to the easy-going Chinese temperament. All this being granted, the Chinese are exceptionally alert to anything which is calculated to help in the building up of sound character.

Parents and guardians who cannot be suspected of personal leaning towards Christianity are most anxious to send their young charges to educational institutions which are avowedly and aggressively Christian. This openness of the Chinese mind has profoundly influenced the policy of Christian missions during the last few decades. Incalculable good has been and is being done by these institutions in the matter of spreading among the educated ranks of China Western ideals which have been inspired directly or otherwise by the Christian religion. It is questionable, however, whether these efforts have been successful in making many real and permanent converts to Christianity.

THEIR VIEW OF HAPPINESS.

The method employed by the Chinese for the pursuit of happiness has given rise to a somewhat different kind of civilisation, in many ways inferior to that of the West, and yet possessing peculiar merits of its own not shared by any other system of culture. Being more moderate in their aim, a simpler mode of life has been evolved, and the Chinese have thus been protected from those violent reactions which have in the past destroyed nations and empires.

Where there are few luxuries there is no inordinate craving for wealth, and in the China of to-day one is spared the slight of these harrowing contrasts between the superrich and the destitute poor. Observations made by impartial students tend to show that the East stands higher than the West in the standard or degree of subjective happiness and contentment. The absence of emotional warmth in the Chinese temperament is counterbalanced by a fineness of mental balance and vision, and by an exceptional strength of moral purpose.

MORAL VIRTUES.

The Chinese, too, are unsurpassed in the possession of the sense of justice. Their patience under suffering is based on a dogged optimism which goes to the root of things. No amount of blustering aggressiveness will convince them that might is right, and there is little probability that they are beginning to learn that lesson from the West. Tyrants in China have known to their cost just how far it is safe to trifle with popular feeling. History tells us that in the majority of cases they went a little too far, and further relates how one and all of them were becomingly sent to oblivious destruction, proving the intensity of the Chinese sense of justice. When that sense is outraged there is never any lack of willing martyrs who will face death with cheerfulness and courage.

"Family and sexual relationships in China, though less warm and emotional, are on a far more satisfactory basis than they are in the West. The loyalty displayed between kith and kin has deservedly earned the praise of foreign admirers, though that kind of family loyalty may be pushed too far to the detriment of larger interests. If the Chinese were as staunch in their support of the State as they are of the family, a new era would have dawned for them.

A NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

The awakening of the East is in effect more profound and momentous than the meaning that popular term can ever hope to convey to the average man. China would have been satisfied if left alone: Confucius would have continued to answer her needs. But East and West have met, and Confucianism has been found wanting. Not only in China, but in Japan also there is ample evidence of a deep spiritual agitation, an overhauling and a questioning of ancient faiths and ideals, more than half a hope that there may be some system of Truth, some new belief capable of meeting the requirements of modern conditions. If Christianity is true it must be universal. The fact that the Chinese temperament has been modified by Confucianism only proves that it is modifiable, and that in turn it may impart new tones to a faith which has hitherto confined its operation to the West.

THE LAUREATE OF PAIN.

MR. J. L. GARVIN ON FRANCIS THOMPSON

On June 25, the Poets Club entertained Mr. J. L. Garvin as the guest of honour at dinner, and Mr. Garvin repaid their hospitality by a paper on Francis Thompson, says "The Times." "You can no more explain a poet than you can reduce a sunset to a formula," said Mr. Garvin—but his paper showed how richly a mind, full of insight and sympathy, can illuminate the story and the writings of so recondite a poet as Thompson,

For Francis Thompson, said Mr. Garvin, the apparent facts of life are a perpetual vibration, a flashing and shading of God's paradoxes. Vividly idealistic, impersonally spiritual, utterly a creature of dreams, no writer is less material.

"All things by immortal power,
"Near or far,
"Hiddenly,
"To each other linked are,
"That thou canst not stir a flower,
"Without troubling of a star."

The child, the flower, the snowflake are fresh marvels of Divine fashioning, expressive like the stars of celestial impulse and law, and delighting what he calls the "unstaled" eyes of heaven. All wavering substance, bearing in infinite variety and endless change the shapes and patterns of the visible word, is to him a Gobelins tapestry woven by the unseen fingers. By the moving work we apprehend the spirit invisible. Nothing is new in these suggestions. But new is the immense imaginative resource with which they are bodied forth; new the authority of conviction that this absolute idealism is the "master light of all our seeing." New, above all, is the sense conveyed to us in the poetry of Francis Thompson that this is no glimpsed fugitive perception to which others attain in the rare and memorable moments which seem full of illumination; it is the abiding vision of his soul, the companion of all his hours, the inspiration of his being and the essence of his poetic faculty.

You can no more explain a poet than you can reduce a sunset to a formula. He was the dreaming child that never grew up. His wonderful essay on Shelley is in reality by far the best interpretation of himself. Like a "starry amorist," he thought of the heavens and the earth as constantly as most people think of meals. "Thompson's sufferings," continued Mr. Garvin, "made him the poet he was—they made him The Laureate of Pain. And when the kindness of two friends found him a refuge he passed as with a few dazed strides from the City of Dreadful Night as into a new morning of the City of God."

The Atmosphere of Grand Opera

LIKE a breath from Covent Garden Opera House—rich vocalisation, gorgeous orchestral colouring, perfect ensemble. To own a Gramophone and to be able, like all "His Master's Voice" adherents, to revivify many of the greatest operas by means of these Operatic Gems (sung in English by the Grand Opera Company with orchestral accompaniment) is to bring the ideal of "Opera in English" nearest to realisation! The cost?—for Rs. 4/8 for two condensed operas performed every night by

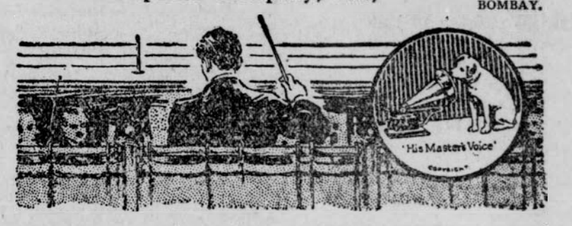
"His Master's Voice" Records

M 385	Gems from "Faust"	...	*Gounod*
	Gems from "Tales of Hoffmann" ...	...	*Offenbach*
M 306	Gems from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ...	...	*Mascagni*
	Gems from "Pagliacci"	...	*Leoncavallo*
M 280	Homeland—Czardas 'Die Fledermaus"	...	*Strauss*
	Gems from "Mignon"	...	*Thomas*
M 184	Bridal Chorus—Lohengrin	...	*Wagner*
	The Sextette from Lucia (in Italian) ...	...	*Donizetti*

Investigate the merits of the marvellous "His Master's Voice" instrument and records at any accredited retail dealer's. He will be pleased to play for you any selections you choose to hear. The "His Master's Voice" repertoire embraces everything from Grand Opera to Vaudeville,—Caruso to Lauder.

Ask for full List—You incur no obligation to purchase. If you experience any difficulty in obtaining your requirements, please write to

The Gramophone Company, Ld., CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.



C—45.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

LYNSOLA

COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

LYNSOLA

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, it touches the tickle. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.

Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four time the acreage that could be don otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shewels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugar Cane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

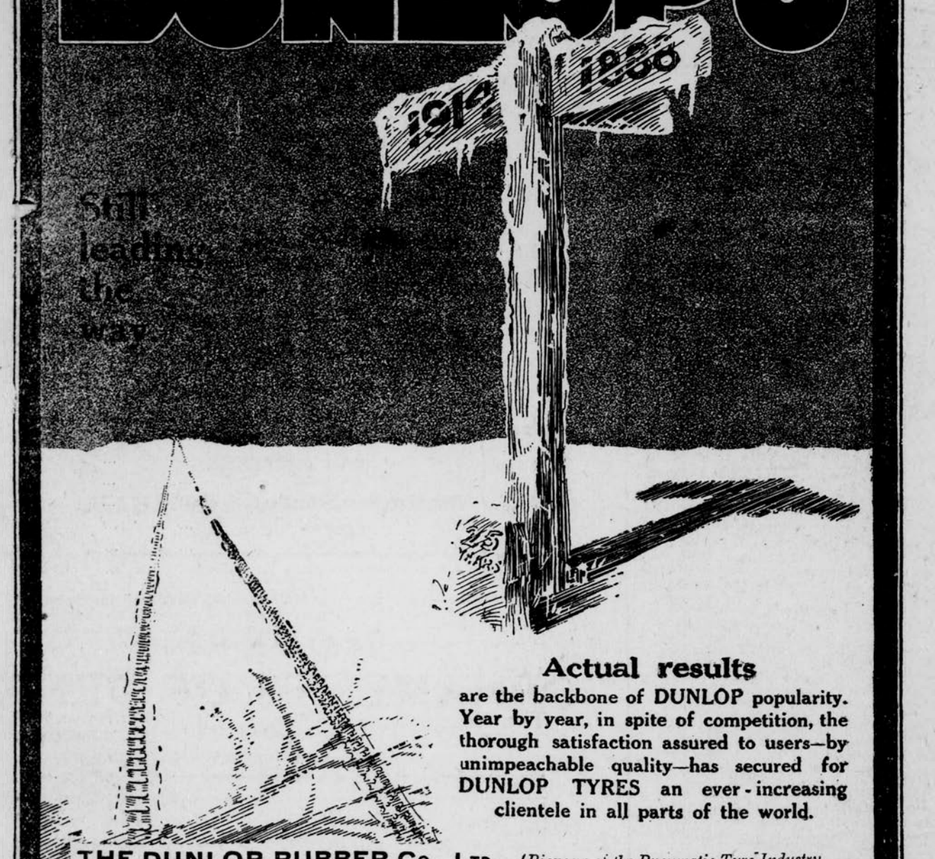
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants
Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE
Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DUNLOPS



Actual results

are the backbone of DUNLOP popularity. Year by year, in spite of competition, the thorough satisfaction assured to users—by unimpeachable quality—has secured for DUNLOP TYRES an ever-increasing clientele in all parts of the world.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LTD. (*Pioneers of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry*
(Registered Office : 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.)

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road MADRAS.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."
Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody !!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society ?
Do you value control over others ?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness ?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

BRITAIN'S BEST

mall Car

10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.

BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

Free ! Free !! Free !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to :—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. 1 per tin of 32 Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,
AND
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

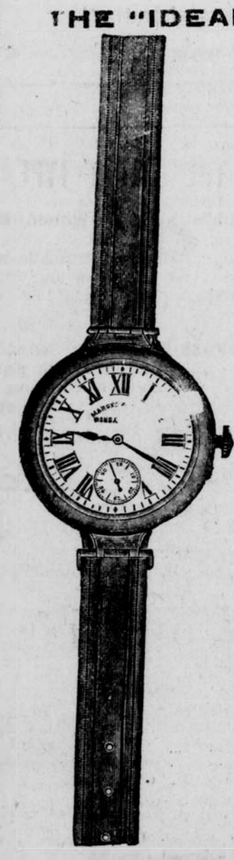
RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiments and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent, for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.



What may be termed an open watch ; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	.. Rs.	32-0
Silver	.. ,,	37-8
14 ct. Gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With Screw-cut movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver	.. Rs.	40-0
18 ct. Gold.	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American lever Wrist Watches.

Silveroid	.. Rs.	40-0
Silver	.. ,,	47-8
Rolled Gold	,,	60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL.

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel..	.. Rs.	32-0
Silver ..	.. ,,	37-8
14 ct. Gold..	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

JINTAN REFRESHING And AROMATIC

JUST TRY

Made from the Prescription of two Professors of the Japanese Imperial Medical Academy.

Most Refreshing ! Exquisitely Aromatic !!
Absolutely Pure ! Wonderully Effective !!!

SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN.

As a digestive it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the mostdelicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco & Alcoholick Spirits. It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers & those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion Diarrhœa and Dysenter

PRICES.

30 pills packet.....1 Anna 6 pies. 65 pills packet.....3 Annas.
195 ,, ,, with metal case 8 Annas 455 ,, ,, with fancy metal case 1 Rupee

Sole Agets :—
Jintan Agency, Jooma Musjid, Bombay. PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL.

AN APPEAL TO YOU, SIR.

There is no reason Why you should allow yourself swayed ove from pains—say from headache, backache, rheumatism, ulcers, sore throat, colds, coughs, eczema and a thousand other ailments. The sur cure is at hand now, just call for

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing 'pain cures. Make a note that you shohld either get **AMRUTANJAN** or not get other preparations which flood the market. Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.

Sold by Medicine Vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
09, Frere Road, BOMBAY. 9, Jehangir Street, MADRAS

Printed and publishe by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.